



DAILY REPORT

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NAKASONE, ABE SEND CONDOLENCES ON BEIRUT BLASTS

OW270339 Tokyo KYODO in English 1006 GMT 24 Oct 83

[Text] Tokyo Oct 24 KYODO -- Japan Monday expressed deep condolence and sympathy to the United States and France over the Sunday bombings of the two Beirut buildings housing American Marines and French soldiers, the Foreign Ministry said. In telegrams to U.S. President Ronald Reagan and French President Francois Mitterand, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said he strongly protested against such an intolerable, inhuman act.

Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe cabled similar texts to his American and French counterparts, the ministry said.

JAPAN PONDERES CANCELLATION OF REAGAN VISIT

OW261141 Tokyo KYODO in English 1133 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] Tokyo Oct 26 KYODO -- Fresh Mideast and Caribbean developments may affect U.S. President Ronald Reagan's visit to Japan, scheduled for November 9-12, a senior Foreign Ministry official said Wednesday.

The events may raise voices in the United States calling for Reagan to cancel his tour of Japan and South Korea because of the significant situations in Lebanon and Grenada, the official said. Another high-level ministry official said, however, that Reagan still hopes to visit Japan on schedule.

Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe received a cable from secretary of State George Shultz Wednesday saying he expected to meet again with Abe in Tokyo, the official said. This shows that there has been no change in Reagan's scheduled visit to Japan, he said.

The first official, who declined to be named, said both the terrorist bomb attacks in Lebanon and U.S. intervention in Grenada deeply connect with America's world strategy. The United States puts top priority on the Mideast and Caribbean situations, he said.

If the United States cancels Reagan's visit just before November 9, Japan cannot help accepting it, the official said.

Further on Security Preparations

OW270415 Tokyo KYODO in English 0357 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] Tokyo Oct 27 KYODO -- With U.S. President Ronald Reagan's visit drawing near, the Security Police (SP) squad staged a special training session Thursday, firing pistols at mock terrorists. About 150 SP men participated in the training in the garden of the state guesthouse in Moto-Akasaka, Tokyo, where Reagan is to stay during his visit to Japan November 9-12.

Yoshinori Shibata, deputy chief of the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Department [MPD], told the squad members the situation is severe as he referred to the assassination of Philipp Philippines opposition leader Benigno Aquino and the terror bomb blast in Rangoon. "SP is the last fort to protect VIPs," said Shibata, who is responsible for MPD's security operation for the presidential visit.

The SP men displayed their skills in various situations, such as countering sniper attacks and blocking sabotage against motorcades of VIPs.

FARMERS RENEW OPPOSITION TO FOOD IMPORT DECONTROL

OW261047 Tokyo KYODO in English 1012 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] Tokyo Oct 26 KYODO -- Japanese agricultural organizations Wednesday asked Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone to conduct farm trade negotiations with the United States from the standpoint of protecting the interests of domestic farmers.

Calling on the prime minister at his official residence, representatives of agricultural organizations, including Shizuma Iwamochi, president of the Central Union of Agricultural Cooperatives, renewed their opposition to liberalization of imports of beef, oranges and other agricultural products. Iwamochi expressed his hope that Prime Minister Nakasone "straightforwardly" convey the farmers' opinions to U.S. President Ronald Reagan when he comes to Japan next month.

The United States has been pressing Japan to expand imports of beef, oranges and other farm products to help rectify a bilateral trade imbalance now heavily in Japan's favor.

Nakasone replied that the government has taken into consideration the interests of Japanese farmers in past negotiations with the United States. "I will continue to do so in future negotiations," he added.

LATEST MITI MINISTER'S COMMENTS ON U.S. AUTO PACT

OW271017 Tokyo KYODO in English 1002 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] Tokyo Oct 27 KYODO -- International Trade and Industry Minister Sosuke Uno Thursday expressed Japan's readiness to reach an agreement with the United States on an extension of the three-year voluntary car export curb, possibly with an expanded ceiling.

He hinted at the possibility of a bilateral accord on the issue during U.S. Trade Representative William Brock's visit to Tokyo, which begins Friday. The MITI minister told reporters he will have a dinner with Brock Saturday and hold two rounds of talks with him Monday and Tuesday.

At issue are an extension of the current export restraint, possibly with an increased quota of between 1.8 million to 2 million units, compared to the current 1.68 million, and whether the extension will last only one more year.

Uno said he will confer with Takashi Ishihara, president of the Japan Automobile Manufacturers' Association (JAMA) Friday to find out the automotive industry's official stance on the issue.

"Mr Brock and I, who pledged our commitments to free trade during the quadrilateral trade ministers conference in Ottawa, hope to settle the issue before President Reagan's visit," the Japanese Cabinet minister stressed. Brock will meet Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe shortly after his arrival Friday and deliver a speech at a Georgetown University seminar Monday afternoon.

The top American trade negotiator is reportedly in favor of stretching Japan's voluntary car export restraint with an annual ceiling of around 1.8 million units. But Uno, a high-ranking ministry source said, wants a higher ceiling in light of a recovery in the American automotive industry as evidenced by brisk sales and bigger earnings. The ministry is studying five figures -- 1.8 million, 1.84 million, 1.85 million, 1.86 million and 1.89 million, the source said.

The source said the MITI minister is worried about possible repercussions from domestic and American auto industry officials advocating an increase in Japanese passenger car exports to more than 2 million units.

Although Ford and Chrysler are urging a continuation of the voluntary curb at the current level, General Motors wants the quota to be raised to 2 million units to import 180,000 to 190,000 small cars from its Japanese partners, Isuzu and Suzuki.

MITI's Uno wants the auto issue settled before Reagan's visit, which begins November 9, to maintain bilateral trade relations which have developed into some 60 billion dollars two ways.

JAMA President Ishihara, who is Nissan Motor's president, has indicated the industry's willingness to go along with the ministry's advice on the continuation of the voluntary curb. But he has stressed that such a curb will not last indefinitely. MITI officials have concurred with the industry leaders' request.

SPECIAL ENVOY TO BE SENT TO IRAN, IRAQ

OW270501 Hong Kong AFP in English 1650 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Tokyo, Oct. 26 (AFP) -- Japan will send a special envoy as soon as possible to Iran and Iraq and demand self-restraint in their war following Iraq's warning to bomb the site of a joint Iran-Japan petrochemical project along the Gulf, it was reported today.

This was decided by Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and other Foreign Ministry officials at a meeting today after Iraq's Vice Foreign Minister Mohammad as-Sashav renewed the warning overnight in Baghdad to Japanese ambassador there Keizo Kimura, the JIJI Press Agency reported. The ministry might consider taking sanctions, including suspension of economic aid, against Iraq for any attack on the project under construction at the Iranian port of Bandar Khomeyni, JIJI added.

Foreign Ministry sources said earlier today that Mr. as-Sashav described the warning as "final" and urged Japan to take it seriously, while Mr Kimura requested Iraq to exclude the project from possible targets for Iraqi attacks.

Yesterday, Japan summoned the top Iranian and Iraqi diplomats here separately to appeal for an end to the fighting and call for the safe passage of vessels through the Gulf and the safety of the uncompleted petrochemical complex.

Vice Foreign Minister Nobuo Matsunaga and Deputy Vice Foreign Minister Toshiji Nakajima were among candidates for the special envoy to be named by Foreign Minister Abe possibly tomorrow, JIJI added.

AFP: NAKASONE TO ASK FOR TANAKA'S RESIGNATION

BK271104 Hong Kong AFP in English 1058 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 27 (AFP) -- Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone has decided to ask former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka, convicted in a bribe scandal, to resign from parliament in order to end a political impasse that has disrupted the legislature's work, official sources here said today.

A meeting was scheduled to have been held today, the sources said, but it was put off at the last moment at the request of the faction of Mr. Tanaka, who still wields considerable clout in Japan despite the scandal.

Government spokesman Masaharu Gotoda said that no date has been set for the meeting which he said had apparently been accepted in principle by Mr. Tanaka. But a source close to the meeting could take place tomorrow.

Nakasone, Tanaka To Meet

OW270419 Tokyo KYODO in English 0350 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] Tokyo Oct 27 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone plans to meet former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka Thursday in a face-off aimed at thrashing out the Diet stalemate stemming from Tanaka's conviction in the Lockheed bribery trial.

Nakasone was given a free hand for the first tete-a-tete with Tanaka since the October 12 court verdict after the prime minister suggested a direct talk during a top-level party meeting, Liberal-Democratic Party Secretary General Susumu Nikaido said. Tanaka has agreed to the meeting, party officials said.

Nakasone met Nikaido and three other top executives of the ruling party for the second time in two days in a bid to resolve the political impasse. Political sources said Nakasone as expected to urge Tanaka to "voluntarily" give up his Diet (parliament) seat as demanded by opposition parties.

Nikaido refused to comment on the speculation, saying Nakasone was given a free hand for his meeting with Tanaka. In proposing the direct talk with Tanaka "as the president of the party and as a personal friend," Nikaido said.

Tanaka has publicly stated he has no intention of giving up his lower house seat despite the October 12 Tokyo District Court verdict which sentenced him to four years in prison for taking a 500-million-yen (2.1-million-dollar) bribe from the Lockheed aerospace firm. With the opposition determined to boycott all Diet proceedings unless the LDP agrees to vote on a "oust-Tanaka" resolution, dissents have emerged within the LDP ranks calling for Tanaka to assume "political responsibility" and quit the Diet job.

Political sources said Nakasone is expected to dissolve the Diet and call an early general election as part of the deal in having Tanaka give up his Diet seat. Anticipating an early general election, the Socialist Party, Japan's No. 1 opposition party, set up a campaign headquarters Thursday with party Chairman Masashi Ishibashi calling for all-out preparation to fight the election. The term of the lower house runs until June 1984, but most political analysts said they expected a general election before the end of the year.

LDP To Issue Statement

OW260951 Tokyo KYODO in English 0937 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Tokyo Oct 26 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and ruling party executives Wednesday basically agreed to issue a statement implicitly urging former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka to give up his Diet (parliament) seat.

Nakasone and four executives of the Liberal-Democratic Party met to discuss how to bring back to normal Diet business stalled since October 12, when the Tokyo District Court found Tanaka guilty of taking bribes from a U.S. firm.

Political sources said Nakasone and the LDP executives were unable to agree Wednesday on the wording of the statement on Tanaka. They will meet again Thursday to finalize the statement, they said.

Masashi Ishibashi, chairman of the main opposition Japan Socialist Party, speaking before party members Wednesday, pinned the blame on Nakasone for the Diet stalemate.

Ishibashi said Nakasone should advise Tanaka to leave the Diet, instruct his party executives to agree to table the "oust-Tanaka" resolution or dissolve the lower house to seek a new mandate in order to break the Diet impasse.

Nakasone's main political rival, Toshio Komoto, called on the prime minister and LDP leaders to take powerful initiatives to break the two-week-old Diet deadlock. Speaking to a meeting of his followers, the former head of the Economic Planning Agency said politics is losing the public's trust after the Tanaka verdict.

Komoto stressed the need to establish political ethics and reform Japan's political structure. The ruling party is required to work out a response understandable to all LDP members and the Japanese people, he said.

Within the LDP, Komoto and former Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda are the two major opponents of the Nakasone-Tanaka alliance. Fukuda, speaking to the meeting of the Komoto group, said a clear response is necessary to prevent public trust in politics from declining further. At a separate meeting, Fukuda said the government and the Liberal-Democratic Party should respond to the Tanaka verdict in a manner understandable to voters.

FISHING VESSELS PUNISHED FOR VIOLATING USSR PACT

OW270235 Tokyo KYODO in English 0201 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] Tokyo Oct 27 KYODO -- The Fisheries Agency said Thursday it will bar 72 Japanese salmon fishing boats from operating in the 1984 season for violating a fishery agreement with the Soviet Union.

The punitive action -- notified to Moscow Wednesday -- called for the halting of fishing for periods ranging from two weeks to an entire season -- May through July.

The ships were charged with operating in waters -- in the northern Pacific and the Japan Sea -- where fishing is banned under the Japan-Soviet fishery agreement, officials said.

Voluntary fishing suspension for five days was ordered to all other boats -- 939 -- to caution against any further violation.

BRIEFS

NETHERLANDS POWER PLANT ORDER -- Tokyo Oct 26 KYODO -- Sumitomo Corp., a major Japanese trading company, said Wednesday a group of Japanese and West German companies has received a 1.2-billion-yen (5.2-million-dollar) order for a turbine power plant from Hoogovens IJmuiden, the Netherlands' largest steel mill. The group, consisting of Sumitomo, Hitachi Zosen Corp. and West Germany's Zimmermann und Jansen GMBH, will ship the equipment around next March for operation to start next July, a Sumitomo official said. The blast furnace top pressure recovery turbine power plant, developed jointly by Hitachi and Sumitomo Metal Industries Ltd., is noted for its energy-saving capability. The plant is capable of generating electricity at a rate of 10,000 kilowatts and hour. Since all the Japanese steelmakers are now using this kind of plant, turbine power plant makers are trying to sell their products in West European countries. The Sumitomo Group still has some 10 inquiries from steel mills in Britain, Spain, Italy, West Germany and Luxembourg and expects to clinch two deals in the next six months, the official said. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0228 GMT 26 Oct 83 OW]

FOREIGN MINISTRY ISSUES STATEMENT ON GRENADA

SK270404 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0329 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang October 27 (KCNA) -- The Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued the following statement on October 27 in connection with the grave situation created in Grenada and the Caribbean region due to the U.S. imperialists' open brigandish armed invasion and intervention against Grenada:

A grave situation is being created in Grenada and the Caribbean region due to the U.S. imperialists' open brigandish armed invasion and intervention against Grenada. On October 25 the U.S. imperialists launched an allout armed invasion of Grenada, a small island country in the Caribbean region, with the mobilization of thousands of paratroopers and Marines.

The United States sent warships including an aircraft carrier to the sea off Grenada for this armed invasion. The sovereignty of the Grenadian people is gravely violated by the U.S. imperialists' outrageous aggression.

To justify their heinous aggression on Grenada, the U.S. imperialists claim, using the unstable situation temporarily created in Grenada these days as a pretext, that it is aimed at "protecting" the American citizens residing in the country and "helping restore democracy" there. With nothing, however, can they conceal their despicable nature as the criminal who started a barbaric armed invasion of Grenada.

In history it has always been a habitual tactics employed by the imperialists and colonialists in invading other countries to talk about "protection of citizens" and "recovery of democracy." The U.S. imperialists who have regarded as a thorn in their flesh Grenada, which is pursuing an independent and progressive policy in the Caribbean region have long resorted to all dastardly tricks such as economic blockade, subversive acts and sabotages in an attempt to establish a pro-U.S. puppet regime in this country.

Their armed invasion of Grenada this time is a brigandish criminal act designed to realize their wild ambition by force of arms.

The situation in Grenada today clearly shows once again that U.S. imperialism is the most wicked and shameful aggressor in history, international gendarme and disturber of world peace.

The DPRK Government and the Korean people sternly denounce the U.S. imperialists' brigandish aggression on Grenada as an intolerable outrageous infringement upon the Grenadian people's sovereignty and territorial integrity and as a heinous challenge to peace in the Caribbean region and the world and express full support and firm solidarity for the just struggle of the Grenadian people against the U.S. imperialist aggressors. The U.S. imperialists' aggression on Grenada is evoking unanimous indignation among all the peaceloving countries and peoples of the world. The U.S. imperialists are now expanding armed intervention with each passing day against the peoples of Grenada and other countries in the Caribbean region, including Nicaragua, and rendering the situation in this region extremely acute. With no amount of desperate efforts, however, can they block the road ahead of the peoples in this region who are struggling against all manner of domination and subjugation and for national independence and chajusong.

The day has gone when the imperialists could arbitrarily invade and conquer small countries with the mobilization of huge armed forces and act as they wish.

If the U.S. imperialists persist in their reckless aggressive and belligerent manoeuvres against the new-emerging countries despite the unanimous denunciation of the governments and peoples of the peaceloving countries of the world, they will be unable to escape a heavier blow. They must immediately stop their armed intervention and aggression against Grenada and withdraw from the country without delay.

SEOUL STUDENT GROUP CITED OPPOSING REAGAN VISIT

SK270815 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0813 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang October 27 (KCNA) -- A students organisation of a university in Seoul recently held a seminar on the subjects "Reagan is truculent warmaniac and nuclear war-monger," "Reagan is heinous enemy of our nation" and so on, according to radio "Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification."

Speakers said that Reagan is a vicious warmaniac who is frantically seeking "world supremacy by strength" and directing the spearhead of world strategy against Asia to find an ignition point of nuclear war in Korea, clamouring about "reconstruction of the strong United States" during his term of office.

They stressed that Reagan is a heinous aggressor patronizing Chon Tu-hwan, the traitor and human butcher, who slaughtered thousands of Kwangju citizens, putting down the South Korean people's desire for independence, democracy and reunification and trying to maintain indefinitely the colonial fascist rule over South Korea. They expressed their determination to vigorously wage the anti-U.S. struggle against Reagan's scheduled trip to South Korea.

NODONG SINMUN ATTACKS REAGAN'S VISIT TO JAPAN

SK270940 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2350 GMT 26 Oct 83

[NODONG SINMUN 27 October commentary: "The Accomplice's Preparations for Service"]

[Text] Reagan, the boss of the U.S. imperialists, will arrive in Japan on 9 November on the first leg of his junket to Asia. In this connection, the Japanese authorities are now making a noisy fuss to take special measures for his safety in advance.

According to a report, the Tokyo Metropolitan Police office established a so-called special committee last August as a part of such safety measures and has strengthened security around a villa of the Japanese prime minister, using police sentry dogs since last September.

According to the same report, during Reagan's visit to Tokyo, a special safety measure center will be established to prevent an unexpected accident and approximately 80,000 police troops will be mobilized for his safety.

Such a fuss by the Japanese authorities on the eve of Reagan's visit to Japan, clamoring about safety measures, the mobilization of an unprecedentedly large number of the police forces, and the establishment of a committee or center, is a rare act in the accomplice's preparations for service. This cannot be but a political spasm of the Japanese authorities, stemming from their unrest and fear.

Through this visit to Japan by Reagan, in fact, the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists are trying to confirm again the unity of a common destiny between the United States and Japan on the basis of the U.S.-Japanese security system and to concoct a new joint plot to realize their aggression against and domination of Asia.

In this new joint plot, there is no doubt that provision of the U.S. nuclear umbrella to Japan, the stepping up of Japan's rearmament, the acceleration to make Japan a big military power, the increase of Japan's burden for military operations in case of an emergency, the realization of joint action by the two countries in case of emergency, and the formation of a tripartite military alliance among the United States, Japan, and South Korea will be the main issues. It is too clear that this will serve to step up the strengthening of the U.S. imperialists' political and military control and domination over Japan and to accelerate Japan's overseas expansion and aggression by tempting Japan deep into the U.S. imperialists' Asian strategy.

This is why Reagan's visit to Japan completely runs counter to the interests of the Japanese democratic forces and people, who call for the independence and sovereignty of Japan, its demilitarization and neutrality, and its peace and stability. As soon as Reagan's plan to visit Japan was announced, the voices opposing his visit began to vigorously echo among the Japanese people. These voices have increased further with each passing day. This is by no means accidental. Because they do not hesitate over any act of submission, currying favor with the U.S. imperialists without any independence, the Japanese authorities are now frantic in intensifying their suppressive measures, while nervously paying attention to such ill-boding moves among their people. This clearly shows again the base and shabby attitude of blindly following the United States on the part of the Nakasone regime, which has acted in opposition to the national interests of the Japanese people.

SOUTH KOREAN CIVIL DEFENSE ALERTS SCORNE

SK270451 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0422 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang October 27 (KCNA) -- The South Korean puppet Home Ministry on October 25 called together the "civilian defence directors" of cities and provinces throughout South Korea and issued fascist orders on "strengthening the alert posture," instructing them to "establish an emergency mobilization posture" and "establish a posture to counter emergency" together with the army, police and "Homeland Defence Reserve Forces." This is part of the dirty anti-communist, anti-DPRK campaign more frantically stepped up by the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique with the Rangoon bomb blast as an occasion.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique of traitors who faked up the explosion incident even in an alien country to bridge over their crisis are frantic with the anti-DPRK scheme for shifting the responsibility for the incident on to us and trying, at the same time, to bind more tightly the young people embraced in the "Civilian Defence Corps" to the fascist war-time mobilization system under the pretext of the "security of the rear" to use them as cannon fodder in case of "emergency."

S. KOREAN SOLDIERS SAID TO DENOUNCE CHON

SK261006 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0958 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang October 26 (KCNA) -- The spirit of opposition and rejection against the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's corruption is growing ever more pronounced among South Korean puppet army soldiers, according to a recent issue of a newspaper of Koreans in the United States. An army general calling for a political reform of the puppet army said some time ago:

The future of the nation is unthinkable apart from the elimination of the corruption in the army. He exposed the contradictions of the "Chongwadae nepotistic politics" of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan and his crimes. Expressing indignation at the irregularities prevalent in the power and puppet army, he strongly urged the present "regime" to promptly correct them.

Cadets of the puppet army academy held a demonstration in the academy some time ago in denunciation of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's corruption. Saying "it cannot be overlooked that the 'president' engaged himself in corruption," they sternly condemned the traitor's crimes.

KIM CHONG-PIL'S COMMENTS AGAINST CHON NOTED

SW260812 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0805 26 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang October 26 (KCNA) -- Kim Chong-pil, former president of the South Korean Democratic Republican Party, openly denounced the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, according to a newspaper of Koreans published in West Germany conveying an article carried in a recent issue of the Japanese SANKEI. At an official meeting during his recent visit to Japan he said that "the Chon Tu-hwan 'regime' is following the line of undemocracy against the times." He also pointed out that the present "regime" led the economy to bankruptcy and people's living to destitution.

SOUTH URGED TO STOP ANTIREPUBLIC CAMPAIGN

SK270237 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2249 GMT 26 Oct 83

[NODONG SINMUN 27 October commentary: "Intrigue Cannot Work in a Bright World"]

[Text] Having staged a murderous drama by touching off a bombing incident, traitor Chon Tu-hwan has continuously and wickedly kicked up antirepublic rackets by shamelessly linking us with the incident. Fair public opinion at home and abroad and the broad strata of international social circles, however, are showing doubts to the bizarre, unusual behavior of puppet Chon Tu-hwan prior to the explosion in Rangoon and to the antirepublic rackets which he began shortly after the explosion. They do not sympathize with the preposterous, conspiratorial propaganda campaign of the puppets.

No matter how bolsterously the Chon Tu-hwan ring may raise a commotion to conceal the truth of the incident by concocting a fiction and by distorting facts, no one will listen to its rigmarole, for the puppets have been isolated with the passage of time.

While anxiously begging the United States and Japan in perplexity to exercise influence to help it extricate itself from a predicament by all means, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is disgracefully behaving by putting pressure in various ways on the Burmese authorities to force them to respond to its anticommunist, antirepublic conspiratorial rackets.

While staging the farce of reshuffling the Cabinet in accordance with a script which had already been prepared, traitor Chon Tu-hwan said that the Burmese authorities are totally responsible for the explosion in Rangoon and that the director of the rascal's puppet Agency for National Security Planning and the director general of the Presidential Security Force are not responsible for the incident, thus, helping them remain in office. Saying at the puppet National Assembly that the Burmese Government should naturally take all responsibilities for preventing the recent disastrous incident, he made absurd remarks on the concoction of a resolution urging this government to sever diplomatic relations with us.

The frantic, indiscreet rackets kicked up by traitor Chon Tu-hwan to impute his crimes to others after staging a murderous, conspiratorial drama in a foreign country is a brazen act and is a farce which could only be staged by those who are blindly hell-bent on an anticommunist intrigue. This frantic, conspiratorial maneuvers by the South Korean puppets are an intolerable challenge to us, are acts defiling the Burmese Government and people, and making a mockery of fair public opinion which respects justice and truth and of the consciousness of mankind.

After announcing an interim report on 17 October on the investigation of the explosion at the national cemetery and saying that this investigation was still underway, the Burmese Government warned the South Korean puppets that they should not act arbitrarily. Nevertheless, distorting this report from a self-centered angle, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has raised a commotion to make the North's involvement in the incident an established fact. Indeed, this attempt is foolish and ridiculous. It is certain that, frustrated after staging a conspiratorial drama, unprecedented in the history of world diplomacy, and confounded by criticism and condemnation at home and abroad, puppet Chon Tu-hwan has lost all reason. If he has not lost reason, how could he shamelessly and unhesitatingly commit such a disgraceful act?

This base, conspiratorial commotion raised by the puppets is a deathbed wriggling by those who have been driven into a corner because of the continuous disclosure of the true color of the ringleader of the explosion in Rangoon and because of the expose of the heinous contents of the antirepublic rackets kicked up to pick a quarrel with us.

No matter how frantically the puppets may raise a commotion, they will be unable to convince the people that the explosion in Rangoon was the outcome of an act committed by the North, but will only reveal their ugly appearance as the ringleader of the crime.

Although the Chon Tu-hwan ring is basely running amok to shirk responsibility for the incident onto us by conducting absurd, false propaganda, such a conspiratorial propaganda, which has been fully exposed, cannot work in a bright world. We will never allow the South Korean puppets to kick up wicked, conspiratorial rackets to pick a quarrel with us by shamelessly concocting an incident; fair international social circles will not tolerate these rackets. The Chon Tu-hwan ring should stop futile, conspiratorial anti-communist, antirepublic rackets and should behave discreetly.

NODONG SINMUN CRITICIZES CHON'S BUDGET MESSAGE

SK260529 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0501 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang October 26 (KCNA) -- Traitor Chon Tu-hwan, in his "policy speech on the presentation of the draft budget for the new year" at the puppet National Assembly on October 24 drivelled that all efforts should be concentrated on increasing "security force" and "redoubling the total national power" and this was a way of "punishing and retaliating on the North."

Commenting on this, NODONG SINMUN Wednesday notes that this vividly revealed his heinous intention to persist in his war gamble in Korea. Pointing out that the military fascist clique have increased military appropriations by 30,000 million won above this year while freezing the "budgetary" scale of all other domains in the "draft budget" for next year, the author of the commentary says"

Now South Korea is in the grip of a serious economic crisis, which makes it impossible to raise funds for the "budget." Nevertheless, the puppet clique scheme to increase military appropriations. This leaves no doubt as to its being a war budget for backing the provocation of a new war in Korea.

Next year's "orientation of allout security" advertised by traitor Chon Tu-hwan means nothing but a very dangerous war preparations of a war-thirsty element for committing aggression against us with "superiority of power" under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists. Due to the moves for strengthening "the system of allout security" stepped up by the puppet clique at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, the South Korean society will be further militarized and fascistized and the danger of war in Northeast Asia centering around the Korean peninsula will grow still further. This is as clear as noonday.

In his "policy speech" puppet Chon Tu-hwan made quite a noise as if there would be some improvement in the people's life, trumpeting about "stability" and so on. This was a crafty ruse to seek the security of his "power" by lulling the discontent of the South Korean people languishing in hunger and non-rights and by further intensifying exploitation and plunder of them.

STUDENT STRUGGLE IN SOUTH KOREA EXAMINED

CPRF Bulletin 262

SK270416 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0340 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang October 27 (KCNA) -- The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland issued Information No. 262 October 26 denouncing the puppet clique for stepping up the fascist crackdown upon South Korean students who call for the democratization of society.

Noting that the military fascist clique passed prison terms upon three students of Tongguk University who had participated in an anti- "government" demonstration, detained students of Yonsei University and the University of Foreign Studies and arrested and imprisoned more than 70 students at some 10 universities in Seoul from September 10 mid-October, the information says:

This is a heinous strangulation of students who rose in the righteous struggle for national sovereignty and for democracy and national reunification and a last-ditch effort to obliterate the South Korean people's anti-U.S. struggle for independence and anti-fascist struggle for democracy.

Referring to the fact that the fascist clique is recently getting frenzied with fascist suppression after causing the bomb blast in Rangoon, Burma, it remarks: The puppets claim that their suppression was aimed at coping with someone's "disturbances" and "infiltration of seditious forces." But this is a trick designed to mislead public opinion at home and abroad. In actuality, it is intended to suppress the people's anti- "government" action at the point of the bayonet and save their political crisis and social confusion and, for the present, to ensure Reagan's trip to South Korea without a hitch.

The traitor Chon Tu-hwan must immediately stop the brutal suppressive row, promptly release all the patriotic people and students arrested on groundless charges and step down from "power" without delay, the information stresses.

MINJU CHOSON Commentary

SK261555 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1540 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang October 26 (KCNA) -- MINJU CHOSON in a commentary today denounces the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique who, at a "trial" on October 22, imposed prison terms of one year and six months upon three students of Tongguk University who had been arrested as "prime movers" in an anti- "government" demonstration and arrested or detained several students by invoking a fascist evil law. Noting that such acts of the puppet clique are a savage fascist outrage to put down the massive action of the students, the author of the commentary continues:

The barbaric suppression of students by the puppets reveals their ever worsening positions. When the strong world opinion brands the bomb blast in Rangoon as a tricky drama of the puppets themselves, a big confusion and vacillation and an acute antagonism and conflict have been created within the puppet ruling clique and the anti-Chon Tu-hwan sentiments of the South Korean people are rapidly growing.

Under this situation the puppets are intensifying suppression of the students who take the lead in the anti-fascist struggle for democratization and threatening and blackmailing them in an attempt to keep the South Korean people and students from rising in a massive movement. In this they seek to bridge over the crisis of the shaking fascist rule and head off the struggle of the people against the scheduled South Korean trip of Reagan and gratify their desire for long-term office by winning the favour of their master.

For this purpose the puppets staged the "trail" of the students arrested in June on the threshold of Reagan's South Korean junket. This strips bare once again the ugly color of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan who is prolonging his days by betraying the nation and clinging to the sleeves of the outside forces. The puppets are making desperate efforts to prolong their life, but to no avail. Their fascist suppression will only invite a stronger resistance of the people.

Report on Demonstrations

SK260520 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0445 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang October 26 (KCNA) -- Students of Kyonghui University who have been always valiant in the anti-"Government" struggle held a demonstration against the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique on October 18, according to reports. In the morning they held a campus demonstration, while scattering from the third floor of the College of Physics leaflets calling for the abolition of the fascist "graduation limit system." Scattering more than 150 anti-"Government" leaflets they bravely fought with an indomitable will to fight to the end against the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique.

Earlier, on October 15, students of Songsin Women's University staged a campus demonstration, scattering more than 400 anti-"government" leaflets in denunciation of the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique. On October 14 more than 1,000 students of the International College in West Gate District, Saoul, held a collective sit-down against the illegal acts of the puppet clique and the college foundation. Students of the college waged a sit-down on October 7, too, against their unjust acts.

Continued demonstrations held by South Korean students in the teeth of harsh suppression threw into utter confusion the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique which is frantically kicking up an anti-communist, anti-DPRK racket with the bomb blast in Rangoon as an occasion. Seized with uneasiness and terror, the fascist gangsters are trying to block the massive actions of students at any cost. On October 19 they arrested Kwak U-yong and Yang Kyong-suk, students of Songsin Women's University, and on October 20 Yi Man-che, student of Kyonghui University, on charges of violation of the fascist "law on assembly and demonstration."

VRPR Denunciation

SK270419 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] While running amok in fascist oppression after the fabrication of the incident of the Rangoon bomb explosion, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is further intensifying the suppression of students.

In addition to the arrests of Songsin Women's University students Kwak U-yong and Yang Kyong-suk on 19 October, charging them for violating the so-called assembly law, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has again committed fascist outrage by arresting Kyonghui University student Yi Man-che on 20 October.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring also expelled five Kukche College students, who turned out in the just struggle, and, at the trials held at the Seoul District Criminal Court on 25 October, sentenced Korea University students Kim Yong-chun, Son Hak-pong, and Yi Che-hyon to maximum 2-year prison terms.

Songsin Women's University students Kwak Pun-yong and Yang Kyong-suk, along with other students on 15 October, staged a demonstration on campus, disseminating about 400 leaflets denouncing the Chon Tu-hwan regime.

Kyonghui University students Yi Man-che, too, along with his friends on 18 October, participated in the struggle opposing the present regime. On the morning of that day, students of Kyonghui University staged a demonstration on campus, disseminating from the third floor of the College of Liberal Arts and Science about 150 leaflets demanding the abolition of the fascist graduation quota system and others. Meanwhile, students of Kukche College in Sodaemun District, Seoul, also staged a demonstration, opposing the unjust steps taken by the government and college authorities. The students of the college, who gathered in the lecture room and hallway of the main building of the college, staged the demonstration from 1800 to 2230 that day, demanding the resignation of the leading staffers of the college foundation.

Korea University students Kim Yong-chun, Son Hak-pong, and Yi Che-hyon, among other students of the university, led an antigovernment struggle last June against fascism and for democratization of the society. The just struggle of the students of these universities and colleges is a reflection of the unanimous desire of our masses seeking independence, democracy, and reunification. Thus, it should not become an object of suppression and cannot be a crime.

Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has committed an intolerable outrage by arresting and expelling the patriotic students, who turned in the struggle, and sentencing prison terms for them. The Chon Tu-hwan ring must unconditionally release the students who have been illegally arrested, expelled, and sentenced to prison terms, and reinstate them, and immediately step down from power in accordance with the unanimous demand of our masses.

Students Sentenced to Jail

SK260435 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0348 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang October 26 (KCNA) -- The South Korean fascist clique at a trial on October 25 passed prison terms up to two years upon three students of Koryo University who took the lead in an anti-"government" demonstration in May, according to a report. The Chon Tu-hwan group, frenziedly intensifying the fascist crackdown after rigging up the Rangoon bomb blast case, foolishly tries to dampen the fighting spirit of justice-minded students with frantic trial.

CPLA GROUP VISITS ON CPV INVOLVEMENT ANNIVERSARY

Meeting With Kim Il-song

SK241703 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1651 GMT 24 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang October 24 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on October 24 received the visiting political workers delegation of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Gan Wei-han, member of the Central Advisory Commission of the Communist Party of China and secretary of the Commission for Discipline Inspection of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee and first deputy director of the General Political Department of the CPLA.

On hand were Comrade Paek Hak-nim, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-minister of people's armed forces, Comrade Hyon Chun-kuk, member and first vice-director of department of the Central Committee of the WPK, and Lt. General of the Korean People's Army Yun Chi-ho, alternate member of the Central Committee of the WPK.

Zong Kewen, Chinese ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to our country, and Wang Xiaowu, military attache of his embassy, were also present.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song conversed with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Pak Song-chol Lays Wreath

SK260453 Pyongyang KCNA in English 04]2 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang October 26 (KCNA) -- The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the DPRK Central People's Committee and Administration Council placed a wreath in joint name at the Friendship Tower on October 25 on the occasion of the 33rd anniversary of the entry of the Chinese People's Volunteers into the Korean war.

Present on the occasion were Comrades Pak Song-chol, Paek Hak-nim and Kong Chin-tae and personages concerned. Also present were Chinese Ambassador to Korea Zong Kewen and officials of his embassy.

A guard of honour of the Korean People's Army lined up at the Friendship Tower. Amid the playing of the wreath-laying music a wreath in joint name of the WPK Central Committee and the DPRK Central People's Committee and Administration Council was placed at the friendship tower.

Then wreaths in the name of the Ministry of People's Armed Forces, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Public Security, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and the Ministry of External Economic Affairs, wreaths in joint name of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Central Committee of the Korea-China Friendship Association, and the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the WPK and the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee were laid. Working people in the city placed bunches of flowers at the Friendship Tower. The attendants observed a moment's silence in memory of the fallen fighters of the Chinese People's Volunteers.

Yesterday wreaths in joint name of the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the WPK and the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, and the Hyongjesan District Committee, Pyongyang, of the WPK and the Hyongjesan District People's Committee, Pyongyang, were laid at the Cemetery of Fallen CPV Fighters in Hyongjesan District, wreaths in joint name of the party and power bodies in Hoechang County, South Pyongan Province, at the grave of Comrade Mao Anying, son of the Chinese people's great leader Comrade Mao Zedong, and the Cemetery of Fallen CPV Fighters in Hoechang County and a wreath in joint name of the Kaesong Municipal Committee of the WPK and the Kaesong Municipal People's Committee and wreaths in the name of the Military Armistice Commission and offices in the city at the Cemetery of Fallen KPA Fighters and the Cemetery of Fallen CPV Fighters in the city. Working people in Kaesong also placed bunches of flowers at the Cemetery of Fallen KPA Fighters and the Cemetery of Fallen CPV Fighters.

CPLA Group Lays Wreath

SK260818 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0809 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang October 26 (KCNA) -- The political workers delegation of the Chinese People's Liberation Army headed by Gan Wei-han, member of the Central Advisory Commission of the Communist Party of China and secretary of the Commission for Discipline Inspection of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee and first deputy director of the General Political Department of the CPLA, on a visit to our country on October 25 laid a wreath at the Friendship Tower on the occasion of the 33rd anniversary of the entry of the Chinese People's Volunteers into the Korean war. Present on the occasion were Lt. General of the Korean People's Army Yun Chi-ho and Chinese Ambassador to our country Zong Kewen.

A guard of honour of the Korean People's Army lined up in front of the Friendship Tower. After placing a wreath at the Friendship Tower the attendants observed a moment's silence in memory of the fallen fighters.

PRC Wreaths Laid

SK261040 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1025 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang October 26 (KCNA) -- The Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang and the Liaison Office of the Chinese People's Volunteers to the Military Armistice Commission on October 25 laid wreaths in joint name at the Friendship Tower and the Cemetery of Fallen Fighters of the Chinese People's Volunteers in the Hyongjesan District, Pyongyang, on the occasion of the 33rd anniversary of the CPV's entry into the Korean war.

Yesterday the CPV Liaison Office to the MAC also placed wreaths respectively at the Cemetery of Fallen Fighters of the Korean People's Army and the Cemetery of Fallen Fighters of the Chinese People's Volunteers in Kaesong.

The Central Committee of the Federation of Chinese Residents in Korea placed wreaths at the Friendship Tower and the Cemetery of Fallen CPV Fighters in Hyongjesan District, Pyongyang.

Welcoming Rally

SK260444 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0350 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang October 26 (KCNA) -- A meeting of soldiers was held Tuesday in welcome of the political workers delegation of the Chinese People's Liberation Army headed by Gan Wei-han, member of the Central Advisory Commission of the Communist Party of China and secretary of the Commission for Discipline Inspection of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee and first deputy director of the General Political Department of the CPLA. Present at the meeting were Comrade Paek Hak-nim, generals, officers and men of the Korean People's Army.

Speaking at the meeting, Lt General of the KPA Yun Chi-ho noted that the armies and peoples of Korea and China defeated Japanese imperialism, sharing life and death in the sacred war against Japanese imperialism and covered together the sacred road of the rigorous class struggle and the building of a new society, closely supporting and helping each other.

In particular, when our people were undergoing grim trials due to the U.S. imperialists' armed invasion, the Communist Party and people of China sent fine sons and daughters to the Korean front to help us at the cost of their blood, he remarked.

The great Korea-China friendship which was sealed in blood in the revolutionary struggle and which withstood grim trials of history is coming into fuller bloom on the basis of the exceptional intimacy between the leaders of the two parties and states, he said, and stressed: The Korea visit of respected Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping and the historic China visit of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song last year and the China visit of the dear leader of our people Comrade Kim Chong-il this year were historical events which marked a new milestone in constantly adding brilliance to the glorious tradition of the Korea-China friendship.

Today the fraternal Chinese people and officers and men of the CPLA, he said, under the wise leadership of the Communist Party of China headed by respected Comrade Hu Yaobang are registering brilliant successes in the struggle to turn China into a highly civilized and highly democratic socialist power and increase the country's defense capabilities, upholding the decisions of the third plenary meeting of the 11th party Central Committee and the 12th national congress of the party.

We wish them greater victory and success in their future struggle to realize the programme of socialist modernization and to have Taiwan returned to the motherland and reunify the whole country and restore the sovereignty over Hong Kong, he stated.

In his speech head of the delegation Gan Wei-han said: The industrious, courageous and resourceful Korean people under the correct leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il-song waged a protracted, unyielding and stubborn struggle to drive out the Japanese aggressors and win the independence of the country, and defeated the U.S. imperialists to defend the independence of the country.

Noting that the Korean People's Army which was founded in the fierce flames of the anti-imperialist struggle is a heroic army with glorious revolutionary traditions, he said that the Korean people and People's Army are actively hastening the work of making the whole army an army of cadres, modernizing the whole army, arming the entire people and fortifying the whole country along the revolutionary line set forth by President Kim Il-song and the party.

The party, government, people and People's Liberation Army of China resolutely support President Kim Il-song's proposal for founding the Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo to reunify the country and ten-point policy and the Korean people's sacred cause of achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, he said, and declared:

We denounce and determinedly oppose the United States' moves to perpetuate the division of Korea by creating "two Koreas."

He stressed: No matter how the situation of the world may change, the Chinese people and People's Liberation Army will as ever firmly unite with the Korean people and People's Army and fight and win victory together. Silk banners were exchanged at the meeting.

Defense Ministry Banquet

SK260513 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0430 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang October 26 (KCNA) -- The Ministry of People's Armed Forces arranged a banquet yesterday evening at the People's Palace of Culture on the occasion of the 33rd anniversary of the entry of the Chinese People's Volunteers into the Korean war.

Present at the banquet were Comrades Pak Song-chol, Paek Hak-nim and Kong Chin-tae and personages concerned and generals and officers of the Korean People's Army.

Invited there were the members of the political workers delegation of the Chinese People's Liberation Army headed by Gan Wei-han, member of the Central Advisory Commission of the Communist Party of China, secretary of the Commission for Discipline Inspection of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee and first deputy director of the General Political Department of the CPLA, and Chinese guests on a visit to our country, and Gu Zhanhong, chief, and officials of the CPV Liaison Office to the Military Armistice Commission.

Lt General of the Korean People's Army Pak Chung-kuk made a speech at the banquet.

He said: In the grim period 33 years ago when our people were waging an arduous struggle decisive of the destiny of the country against the U.S. imperialists, the Communist Party and Government of China sent to the Korean front the Volunteers organized with fine sons and daughters of their people, holding aloft the banner of "resisting America and aiding Korea, safeguarding the home and defending the motherland" and helped our people at the cost of their blood.

The entry of the Chinese People's Volunteers into the Korean war was a fine example of noble proletarian internationalism which can be displayed only by closest class brothers united with blood ties in the struggle for the common purpose and idea and an expression of lofty revolutionary obligations which can exist only between revolutionary comrades-in-arms, he said.

He pointed to the great successes registered today by the fraternal Chinese people in all fields, political, economic, cultural, military, etc. under the guidance of the outstanding leadership of the Communist Party of China including Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping upholding the decision of the third plenary meeting of the 11th Central Committee of the party.

We sincerely wish the fraternal Chinese people new success in their future struggle for realizing socialist modernization and having Taiwan returned to the motherland and reunifying the whole country, he said.

Referring to the friendly relations between the two countries of Korea and China, he emphasized:

The great Korea-China friendship which the great leader of the Chinese people Comrade Mao Zedong and respected Comrade Zhou Enlai provided and nursed from many years ago has been further cemented through the struggle against the common enemy.

The China visit of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the Korea visit of respected Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping last year and the China visit of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and Korea visit of the Chinese party and government delegation with Comrade Peng Zhen as its head and Comrade Hu Qili as its deputy head this year were historic events which strengthened and brought the blood-cemented great Korea-China friendship to a new, higher state and historic visits which laid a firm milestone to bring into bloom the traditional Korea-China friendship down through generations.

Chinese Ambassador Zong Kewen spoke next.

Noting that 33 years ago the U.S. imperialists launched a frenzied armed invasion against Korea to stifle the young Democratic People's Republic of Korea and, furthermore, invade China, he stressed that the Korean people and People's Army under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by their great leader Comrade Kim Il-song rose in the war of resistance and waged a heroic struggle to defend the country's independence and dealt a decisive blow at the enemy.

He said: The Chinese party, government and people resolutely support the Korean people in the struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea and against the "two Koreas" plot and extend firm support to the reasonable reunification proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by President Kim Il-song.

No matter what may come in the world in the future, the Chinese people will share life and death, weal and woe with the Korean people and make all efforts to keep the Sino-Korean friendship generation after generation.

The attendants at the banquet raised glasses to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and to the good health and long life of respected Comrades Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping and Li Xiannian.

ENVOY TO PRC HOSTS BANQUET ON CPV ANNIVERSARY

SK261021 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing October 24 (KCNA) -- Korean Ambassador to China Chon Myong-su arranged a banquet at his embassy on October 24 on the occasion of the 33rd anniversary of the entry of the Chinese People's Volunteers into the Korean war.

Invited to the banquet were Yang Shangkun, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and executive vice-chairman of its military commission, Hong Xuezhi, deputy secretary general of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee and director of the General Logistics Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, Huang Yukun, deputy director of the General Political Department of the CPLA, Xu Xin, assistant to the chief of the General Staff of the CPLA, Zhou Liang, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee, and other personages concerned.

The Korean ambassador spoke first at the banquet. He said: 33 years ago when the heroic Korean people and the officers and men of the Korean People's Army were waging an arduous struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges in hearty response to the militant call of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song "every effort for victory in the war!" The fraternal Chinese people sent the People's Volunteers formed with their fine sons and daughters to the Korean front under the banner of resisting America and aiding Korea, safeguarding the home and defending the motherland to help at the cost of their blood our people in their just cause.

Referring to the indestructible militant friendship between Korea and China, he said the visit to China by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the visit to Korea by respected Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping marked an epochal occasion in firmly defending and developing this friendship.

The historic visit to China by the dear leader of our people Comrade Kim Chong-il this year, in particular, marked a new milestone in defending the great tradition of the Korea-China friendship and carrying forward, developing and glorifying it down through generations, he stressed, and went on:

The courageous and industrious fraternal Chinese people have registered many successes in the struggle to implement the decisions of the 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, the First Session of the Sixth National People's Congress and the Second Plenary Meeting of the 12th Central Committee of the CPC and in the struggle to have Taiwan returned to the motherland and restore sovereignty over Hong Kong. All this is a result of the correct leadership of the Communist Party of China.

Director Hong Xuezhong spoke next. The great victory in the Fatherland Liberation War of Korea defended the freedom and independence of Korea and set an example for people throughout the world in opposing foreign invasion and defending national independence and world peace, he said.

Pointing to the Korean people's cause of national reunification, he said: At the banquet celebrating the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea some time ago, President Kim Il-sung reiterated the important proposal for reunifying the country by means of founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo. This is a reasonable and realistic proposal he set forth proceeding from the realities of Korea. We support and approve it.

The United States must withdraw its troops from South Korea and stop interfering in the internal affairs of Korea. The Korean issue must be solved peacefully by the Korean people themselves without outside interference.

He stressed: The long history proves that the blood-sealed friendship between us is indestructible. What pleases us particularly is the fact that the visits between the leaders of the two parties and countries have become frequent of late and the friendly relations between the two countries developed on to a new higher stage. This fully shows that the great China-Korea friendship established by Comrades Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai and Comrade Kim Il-sung has a solid basis and strong vitality.

The attendants raised glasses to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and to the good health and long life of respected Comrades Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping and Li Xiannian. The banquet proceeded in an atmosphere of militant friendship and unity.

CPV PARTICIPATION IN KOREAN WAR MARKED

SK251346 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2237 GMT 25 Oct 83

[NODONG SINMUN 25 October editorial: "The 33d Anniversary of the Participation of the Chinese People's Volunteers in the Korean Front"]

[Text] Today we commemorate the 33d anniversary of the participation of the Chinese People's Volunteers [CPV] on the Korean front at the significant time when the militant friendship and revolutionary unity between the two peoples of Korea and China are being consolidated and are developing more firmly than ever before and new chapters opened in history of the great Korea-China friendship.

At a grave time when our people were carrying out the arduous struggle against the U.S. imperialists, the Chinese people, our brothers and intimate friends, sent their brilliant sons and daughters to the Korean front and helped us, upholding the banner: Resist America, aid Korea, safeguard the home and defend the nation.

The CPV's participation on the Korean front was a genuine proletariat-internationalist assistance to our people and was a clean expression of the militant solidarity and the revolutionary sense of duty. During the 3 years of war, the courageous fighters of the volunteer army loved and protected mountains, rivers, trees and even a blade of grass in Korea and heroically fought against the U.S. imperialist aggressors in unity with the Korean people and the Korean People's Army.

They demonstrated peerless courage, mass exploits and the lofty spirit of sacrifice, overcoming various difficulties and trials amid gunsmoke and a rain of bullets, thus glorifying their honor as internationalist fighters. In this course, numerous fighters of the volunteer army, including patriots Huang Jiguang and Luo Shengjiao, devoted their precious youths and lives in the Korean land.

Everywhere, from the rear to the front, the warriors of the CPV loved and helped our people and the People's Army as their own blood relatives while our people and the People's Army made much of and looked after the warriors of the volunteer army. Thus, new legends about the militant friendship and solidarity between the two peoples of Korea and China were created wherever the warriors of the volunteer army went including Hill 391 Samgang Pass and the Piryu River.

The victory of the two peoples of Korea and China in the Korean war clearly proved that no force can destroy the invincible friendship and unity which were historically forged and consolidated with blood. At the same time, it showed that when the two peoples of Korea and China fight in unity, they can safeguard the nation's independence and peace, smashing any imperialist aggressor, and can vigorously inspire the anti-imperialist struggle for independence of the world's people.

The great leader Comrade Il Il-song has taught: The Korea-China friendship has solidified and developed in the course of frequent mutual visits by the leaders of the parties and nations of the two countries based on the most intimate comradeship and lofty revolutionary principle. The two nations of Korea and China are neighbors linked by mountains and rivers, and the parties and the peoples of the two nations maintain especially close, friendly relations.

The leaders of the two nations of Korea and China forged close, friendly relations from the early days through frequent mutual visits, and based on this, they created and developed the excellent tradition of intensifying the unity for joint struggle.

The friendship between the two peoples of Korea and China is a great friendship which was personally provided and fostered by the respected leader of our people, Comrade Kim Il-song, and the respected leader of the Chinese people, Comrade Mao Zedong, and the esteemed Comrade Zhou Enlai.

Thus, the relations between Korea and China have been strengthened to be as close as teeth to lips and cannot be split by anything; strengthened to be a revolutionary comradeship sharing the same fate and to be invincible blood ties which can overcome arduous trials of history, and have demonstrated great vitality.

Indeed, the history of friendship between Korea and China is a glorious history which the leaders of the parties and peoples of the two nations have developed with particular friendship and a sense of trust, and is a proud history in which the peoples of the two nations jointly struggled and jointly won the victory for the common cause as class brothers and revolutionary comrades.

The friendly relations based on intimate comradeship and lofty revolutionary principle forged between the leaders of the parties and nations of Korea and China, are being further promoted today and the Korea-China friendship is deepening and developing into a lofty stage with each passing day.

The respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song's visit to China last year and the visits to our country by the esteemed Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping were historic events which effected a new milestone in further consolidating and developing the traditional Korea-China friendship.

Last summer, Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee, visited China. In September, the Chinese party and government delegation headed by Comrade Peng Zhen with Comrade Hu Qili as its deputy head visited our country. These visits greatly contributed to firmly consolidating the Korea-China friendship, which developed into a high stage, permanently maintaining it in full bloom generation after generation.

Our people greatly rejoice over the fact that the leaders of the parties and nations of Korea and China further glorified the history of Korea-China friendship by directly meeting and negotiating with each other in recent years.

Today the peoples of the two nations of Korea and China are vigorously accelerating the revolutionary struggle and construction projects, supporting and cooperating with each other. The fraternal Chinese people are successfully carrying out the socialist modernization tasks put forth by the 12th party congress with the spirit of independence, sovereignty, and self-reliance.

The unity and cohesion between the party and the people and stability have been achieved and creative zeal and revolutionary spirit are overflowing in all of China. The people are working with hope and confidence, foreseeing the hopeful prospects, thus effecting brilliant successes in the struggle to lead China to a highly democratic and highly civilized socialist power.

These successes show that the policies and lines implemented by the CPC, the guidance force of the Chinese people, are just ones corresponding to the realities in China.

The Korean people truly rejoice over the successes of the fraternal Chinese people just as their own and warmly congratulate them. They hope everything always goes well in China.

At the same time, we oppose the two Chinas plot of the imperialists and the reactionaries and fully support the struggle of the Chinese people to achieve the nationwide reunification by returning Taiwan to the fatherland. We extend our militant solidarity to them.

Today our people are successfully implementing the majestic tasks for socialist construction put forth by the sixth party congress, while creating the speed of the 1980's in all domains of national economy, in firm unity around the party and the leader, upholding the revolutionary banner of the chuche idea.

We are also vigorously struggling to reunify the nation independently by forcing the U.S. imperialist aggressors to withdraw from South Korea. The Chinese party and people are actively supporting the cause of our party and people for socialist construction and national reunification. Today the gigantic revolutionary tasks and the prevailing situation facing the two nations of Korea and China demand that the two nations further strengthen their traditional friendship and unity.

Strengthening the Korea-China friendship is a powerful factor for expediting socialist and communist victory in Korea and in China, for reinforcing the anti-imperialist forces for independence, and for ensuring peace in Asia and in the world.

The peoples of the two nations of Korea and China experienced through practical lies that Korea is indispensable to China while China is indispensable to Korea.

The Korean people will advance shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal Chinese people in the same ranks of the joint struggle for independence, sovereignty, socialism, and peace against the imperialists not only today but also forever in the future. Just as the mountains and rivers of Korea and China will permanently remain connected, the destinies of the peoples of our two nations are linked into one forever. The banner of great friendship which the people of the two countries of Korea and China highly upheld will more brightly illuminate.

IRANIAN PRIME MINISTER, DELEGATION END VISIT

Iran-DPRK Talks

SK261550 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1536 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang October 26 (KCNA) -- Talks between the government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the high-level delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran [IRI] continued in Pyongyang on October 26.

Present at the talks on our side were Premier Yi Chong-ok, chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army, O Kuk-yol, Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae, Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam, Lt. General of the KPA Pak Chung-kuk, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chae-suk, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Yi Song-nok, Vice-Minister of External Economic Affairs Ho Hang-chan, DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Iran Cho Kyu-il and other personages concerned.

Present on the opposite side were head of the delegation His Excellency Prime Minister of the IRI Mir-Hosseyn Musavi, and members of the delegation -- Minister of Defense Mohammad Salimi, Minister of State in Executive Affairs Aqazadeh, Minister of Industry Mostafa Hashemi, Economic and International Deputy of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Hoseyn Kazempour Ardebili and IRI Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to DPRK A. Nahavandian -- and other members of the delegation. The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Itinerary Reported

SK261607 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1552 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang October 26 (KCNA) -- The high-level delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran headed by His Excellency Prime minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi inspected the Tower of Chuche Idea on October 26.

The delegation was met on the spot by Un Ki-pok, chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee. The guests expressed deep impressions while making round of the Tower of Chuche Idea and sculptures on its either side.

The delegation visited the Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum. Being briefed on the fact that our people and People's Army defeated the U.S. imperialist aggressors in the Fatherland Liberation War under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the guests saw round the general introduction hall, the large panoramic canvas of the operation for the liberation of Taejon, the hall of merited weapons and so on.

The delegation went to the Ponghwa lock gate. It was accompanied by Premier Yi Chong-ok, Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae, Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam, Lt. General of the Korean People's Army Pak Chung-kuk, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chae-suk and DPRK Ambassador to Iran Cho Kyu-il.

Some members of the delegation visited Mangyongdae and inspected the Tae'an general heavy machine works and the Pyongyang metro.

Thank-You to Kim Il-song

SK270430 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0404 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang October 27 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message of thanks sent by Mir-Hoseyn Musavi, prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, upon leaving our country on October 26. The message reads:

Your Excellency, upon leaving your beautiful country, I express deep thanks in my own name and in the name of my delegation for the warm welcome and hospitality accorded to all of us by Your Excellency and the people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The anti-imperialist stand of the two governments and the protracted struggle of our two nations against world imperialism are, no doubt, a basic cornerstone in developing and consolidating the relations existing between our two countries in political, economic and cultural fields.

To exchange such fighting experiences between our two countries while intensifying the struggle against imperialism will be conducive to attaining economic reconstruction, self-sufficiency and genuine independence of our two countries. We are well aware that it is necessary for the two countries to support each other politically and economically at this moment when the imperialists' propaganda plots against our two countries have reached the zenith and a crisis is now facing them.

We hope that the Korean people who are struggling against world imperialism will win final victory in reunifying Korea peacefully without any interference from imperialist forces and that they will contribute with united efforts to the prosperity of the country. I wish Your Excellency good health and a long life as well as the Korean Government and people greater success.

Announcement of Visit

SK270426 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0355 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang October 27 (KCNA) -- His Excellency Mir Hoseyn Musavi, prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran [IRI], who headed the high-level delegation of the IRI on an official visit to our country upon the invitation of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea published an announcement on the delegation's visit to the DPRK on October 26 in Pyongyang. The announcement says:

The high-level delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran comprising high-ranking officials paid an official visit to the DPRK from October 24 to 26, 1983, upon the invitation of the DPRK Government.

During its visit the high-level delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran was received by His Excellency Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the leader of the Korean people.

The high-level delegation of the IRI and the government delegation of the DPRK had talks twice and exchanged views on problems of common concern for the two countries and on international issues.

The announcement points out that at the talks the two sides stressed the need to strengthen the anti-imperialist stand and intensify the struggle against U.S.-led world imperialism, the problem of developing the relations of cooperation between the two countries on the basis of maintaining *chajusong* (independence) and continuously struggling against imperialism to achieve economic independence, the necessity of removing the source of aggression in the Middle East and the rest of the world. The need to achieve the peaceful reunification of Korea at an early date without interference by imperialist forces, the Arab and Middle East problem, the problem of strengthening the non-aligned movement, supporting the national-liberation struggles of the world's oppressed peoples and strengthening cooperation among the non-aligned and third world countries in the struggle against the Jerusalem occupationist regime's aggression on Palestine and Lebanon, against the U.S. imperialists' interference in the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean, and against world imperialism, and the need to realize South-South cooperation in particular.

Noting that at the talks they also stressed the problem of creating conditions for informing each other of their technical and economic data while laying main emphasis on self-sufficiency through the development of economic and technical cooperation between the two countries, and stressed the need to further develop the relations of cooperation between the two countries in different fields of politics, economy and culture and conduct more brisk exchange of visits of delegations, the announcement continues.

During its stay in Korea the high-level delegation of the IRI inspected revolutionary monuments erected by the Korean people, many places and industrial establishments in Pyongyang.

The high-level delegation of the IRI expressed thanks for the warm welcome and hospitality accorded it by the Korean Government and people and expressed satisfaction with the political and economic success it achieved during the current visit.

Delegation Departs

SK261610 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1556 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang October 26 (KCNA) -- The high-level delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran headed by Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi, which had been paying an official visit to our country upon the invitation of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, left Pyongyang by air on October 26.

A large crowd of Pyongyang working people turned out to the airport with bouquets of flowers in their hands to see off the goodwill envoy of the Iranian people.

Set up amidst the crowd of well-wishers were a portrait of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of his eminence Ayatollah Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the Iranian Islamic Revolution. Also seen there were the slogan boards reading "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" and "Long live his eminence Ayatollah Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the Iranian Islamic revolution!"

A farewell function for the delegation took place at the airport. After the band played the national anthems of our country and the Islamic Republic of Iran, His Excellency Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi, in company with Premier Yi Chong-ok, reviewed an honor guard of the Korean People's Army.

Wishing the delegation bon voyage at the airport were Premier Yi Chong-ok, Chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army O Kuk-yol, Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae, Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam, and other personages concerned. Present at the airport were Iranian Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Korea A. Nahavandian and his embassy officials.

KONG CHIN-TAE MEETS PRC BANKING GROUP 21 OCT

SK212229 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang October 22 (KCNA) -- Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae on October 21 met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of the Bank of China headed by its General Manager Bu Ming.

Present on the occasion were Pang Ki-yong, president of the trade bank, and an official of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang.

KONG CHIN-TAE MEETS CHINESE CULTURE WORKERS

SK231224 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0835 GMT 23 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang October 23 (KCNA) -- Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae on October 22 met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of Chinese mass culture workers headed by Li Jimin, director of the Mass Cultural Department of the Ministry of Culture.

Present on the occasion were Chang Chol, vice-minister of culture and art, and Zong Kewen, Chinese ambassador to Korea.

KIM YONG NAM MEETS PRC PRESS GROUP 21 OCT

SK212217 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2159 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang October 22 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Yong-nam on October 21 met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of the Chinese GUANGMING DAILY headed by its first deputy editor Liu Aizhi.

Present on the occasion were Yu Hwa-kyong, deputy editor-in-chief of MINJU CHOSON, and Zong Kewen, Chinese ambassador to Korea.

PRESS REACTS TO U.S. INVOLVEMENT IN GRENADA

CHOSON ILBO 27 Oct

SK270654 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 27 Oct 83 p 2

[Editorial: "Why Has the United States Landed on Grenada? The Decision of the Reagan Administration and Its Trial"]

[Excerpts] On 25 October 1,900 troops of U.S. airborne units and Marines, in a blitzkrieg operation, landed on Grenada, a small Marxist country in the Caribbean Sea. Three hundred army and police troops of the East Caribbean countries joined the operation.

We can imagine that, in deciding on the operation amid the shock in the world created in the wake of the explosions at the U.S. Marine headquarters and the French airborne unit headquarters, President Reagan must have had a decisive cause.

President Reagan must have expected that the United States, by occupying the small and young country with a population of only 110,000 would face anti-U.S. propaganda from the Soviet Union, Cuba, and other communist countries, and condemnation from Third World nations. It is clear that he must have also expected negative reactions from the Western nations and, in particular, opposition at home. As a matter of fact, the Soviet Union, Cuba, and other communist countries have already started the anti-U.S. propaganda and the voice of strong resistance has started to be raised in the U.S. Congress, political parties, and press.

Accordingly, it is now clear that President Reagan, in deciding to deal with the situation with such a step, was determined not to allow any second Cuba, small or big, in Central and South America.

However, Reagan's views and action will certainly face strong opposition and attack from those who have different views on the measures that should have been taken.

How will he overcome this trial? This is entirely dependent on the wisdom with which he handles the question of Grenada. What is most important is, however, how the United States will encourage the Central and South American nations to democratic politics and social reform and how it will eventually make the peoples of the countries resist the temptation of the Castroism.

KOREA HERALD 27 Oct

SK270147 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 27 Oct 83

[Editorial: "Caribbean Security"]

[Text] The invasion of the island of Grenada by a joint force of United States and several Caribbean nations Tuesday marked a turning point in the security of the Western Hemisphere. This strong initiative by Washington serves as a notice that the United States will not tolerate threats to the democracy and freedom of its vital backyard region.

This is one of the few occasions that the United States has taken a decisive action to protect the traditional American sphere of influence from Communist takeover since the Cuban missile crisis in 1962, when the late U.S. President John F. Kennedy resolved to meet the Russians eye to eye. Such a move is very significant at a time when America's power and integrity are being challenged in many parts of the world, most notably by the latest bombing massacre of U.S. Marines in Beirut.

In the eastern Caribbean island state of Grenada, its Marxist leader, Maurice Bishop, was killed and his regime toppled by Deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard, a hardliner who favors even closer ties with Moscow. Coard's coup would have brought the already pro-Cuban government of Grenada solidly into the orbit of the Soviet Union.

It is meaningful to note that U.S. President Reagan made the daring, if somewhat belated, decision to send American forces to the island as part of his policy to resist what he sees as worldwide Soviet expansionism. He rightly declared that the military intervention was necessitated to protect American residents there, as well as to forestall further chaos and restore democracy. Although the island is small in terms of size and population, it carries much symbolic importance as far as American influence in the region is concerned.

Washington and its allies learned well what the fall of Cuba into communist hands cost them. Cuba wants to set off a chain reaction in neighboring Central and South American countries. Nicaragua has already fallen and El Salvador is now in jeopardy.

The Kremlin and its cohorts throughout the world are up in arms and are ready to grab any nation or territory left defenseless. Communist North Korea is also going all out to aid the Kremlin's cause of international terrorism and deliberate export of revolution. Not only Vietnam, but Indochina has been lost to communists in this manner.

The world has been making much ado but doing little to redress the situation in Afghanistan as it remains occupied by the Soviet Union. The Soviets and their aggressive hooligans are extending their tentacles in all directions.

Had the United States adopted a contemporary version of the Monroe Doctrine, it might not be experiencing such hard times today in and around Latin America. The participation of six small Caribbean countries with the U.S. forces in the invasion of Grenada is remarkable in that they joined hands as a troubleshooting team in the region.

The fate of Central America and the Caribbean will have a grave impact on the leadership and reliability of the United States as defender of regional peace and integrity. It will also affect the strength and prestige of the United States throughout the world.

Washington now finds itself in a position to ensure that the people of Grenada and other Caribbean nations may govern themselves without encroachment from external subversive elements. Free institutions and democratic government should be fostered and developed in the Caribbean and Latin America.

HANGUK ILBO 27 Oct

SK270900 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 27 Oct 83 p 2

[Editorial: "Another Shock -- Grenada"]

[Text] The United States has had its Marines land on Grenada, a small Caribbean country. This is an intervention against the coup which the Marxist-Leftist radicals of the country carried out last 19 October.

U.S. President Reagan has said that U.S. Marines and the Caribbean multinational forces have landed on Grenada at the request of six countries of the Organization of the East Caribbean States, Dominica, Jamaica, and others, in order to restore law and order in Grenada and for stability and peace in the region, and that the operation has been successful. However, the multi-national forces number only 300. Therefore, it can be said that the operation was an independent U.S. military operation. The U.S. landing on Grenada is the largest U.S. military operation since the Vietnam war and the first landing operation since the U.S. Marines landed on Dominica in 1965.

Announcing the U.S. Marine landing on Grenada, President Reagan mentioned as justification the security of some 1000 Americans in Grenada and the reinstatement of the democratic system of the country. Nonetheless, the U.S. press has called the landing operation an invasion and opposition has begun in a corner of the U.S. Congress.

The Mitterrand government of France, too, criticized the United States in a statement. It said that the U.S. invasion of Grenada is a surprising act, and that no country has the right to intervene in another country with the force of arms, without the request of the UN Security Council or a legal state.

From the viewpoint of international law, the U.S. Marine landing on Grenada is clearly an act of war and a violation of the sovereignty of Grenada. Nevertheless, we think we, who are facing the military adventurism of North Korea and suffering from inhuman and lawless terror, can understand the U.S. Marines' invading operation from the viewpoint of realism and international politics. It is impossible for the United States to sit idle before the political and military threat which the Soviet Union and Cuba pose to it in Central America by employing all kinds of illegal means.

The Soviet Union has constantly reinforced its military base in Cuba -- and the part of the southern territory of the United States is within range of attack by the Soviet MIG-23 fighters based in Cuba. Cuban technicians were building an airport with runways of 3.2 kilometers in Grenada. It is said that even bombers, not to mention fighters, can land and take off from such runways.

When we consider the anti-Western schemes and destructive operations which the Soviet Union and Cuba are seeking in the Central America and the Caribbean region, the U.S. Marine invasion of Grenada can be seen as an attempt to prevent Grenada from becoming a second Cuba and to contribute to stability and peace in the region. However, the invasion of Grenada has deepened the crisis of the world, because -- it has been carried out amid the aggravation of the U.S.-Soviet relations in the wake of a series of the incidents such as the Soviets' downing of the Korean airliner, the Rangoon bomb blast, and the Beirut explosions. Accordingly, we are concerned about the impact which the tension between the United States and the Soviet Union will have on the settlement of the Lebanese situation and other conflicts in the world. The Grenadian situation is not a regional problem and, thus, it is of great significance.

We cannot but urge the two superpowers, which can exercise almost absolute political and military influence on world peace, to make efforts and exercise self-restraint in order to extricate themselves from the worsening relations. Needless to say, to this end, it is wise for the United States to seek an early settlement of the Grenadian situation and an early withdrawal from there.

KOREAN TIMES COMMENTS ON 'LEBANON MASSACRE'

SK262241 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 25 Oct 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Lebanon Blast"]

[Text] Stunning was the news of yet another dreadful Sunday blast. This time the scene was the war-torn Lebanese capital of Beirut, where suicide terrorists blew up buildings housing U.S. and French peace-keeping forces with bomb-laden trucks, leaving astonishingly heavy casualties -- the death toll alone standing at about 200.

The disaster was particularly touching for Koreans, who only two weeks earlier were astounded and grieved by a bomb explosion in Rangoon, that claimed the lives of 17 Koreans, including several government ministers -- and that followed the tragic Soviet downing of a Korean airliner with 269 people aboard last month.

As with the two incidents involving Koreans, the latest brutal massacre in Beirut has gripped the world community with shuddering shockwaves and mounting international worries -- all the more so in view of the extremely precarious situation of Lebanon and of the Middle East as a whole.

The suicide bombing followed stepped-up sniper attacks on U.S. Marines and other peace-keeping forces in recent months, not to mention the deadly raid on the U.S. Embassy in the city last April.

The American troops in particular have become a prime target for radical elements among Lebanese Muslims and their mentors, including Syria, who regarded the U.S. military presence as playing a vital guardian role for the pro-Western Lebanese Government of President Amin Gemayel, in what they assert is a plot to take Lebanon out of the Arab world.

The prospects for a reasonable settlement of chronic feuds among Lebanese factions are all but gone, despite renewed efforts for "national reconciliation" talks. And Lebanon appears to be offering another front of superpower confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union, as the latter has stationed some 7,000 troops and advisers with Syrian forces, some within only 50 miles of the U.S. Marines, to operate advanced Soviet military gear.

Besides, as U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger has implied with his suggestion of an Iranian connection in the Sunday raid, the Lebanese situation cannot be separated from developments in the Persian Gulf, another powder keg of the world.

In light of these and other volatile circumstances in and about Lebanon, the massive raids on U.S. and French forces, undertaken almost simultaneously employing identical methods, are certain to further complicate the regional picture.

Upon the saddening bomb assault, Washington has made it clear that U.S. Marines will stay there as part of the multinational peace-keeping forces even if there is the risk of more casualties. Indeed, a rash pull-out under the prevailing situation will not only undermine the U.S. stake and role in the Middle East, but also worsen the balance of power there, probably leading to a takeover by what U.S. President Ronald Reagan called "bestial" elements, let alone a continued blood bath among the warring factions.

If the peace-keeping forces are playing the role of keeping a lid on the dangerous situation, effective means are needed to reduce their vulnerability and to ensure better fulfillment of their mission before they can be honorably withdrawn. What is furthermore demanded in the vital interests of the parties concerned and the world community at large is redoubled effort by the United States to come out with a comprehensive and workable peace plan for the Middle East, mending the sagging package proposed by Mr Reagan last September, in a forward-looking way of turning a misfortune into a blessing.

BURMA SAID ALMOST SURE TWO SUSPECTS NORTH KOREANS

SK270141 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 27 Oct 83 p 1

[Text] Tokyo (YONHAP) -- The Burmese Government seems to have confirmed that the two "Koreans" captured as the culprits of the terror bombing in Rangoon Oct 9 are North Koreans, the YOMIURI SHIMBUN reported Wednesday. The YOMIURI made the report in a Rangoon-dated report, quoting a reliable source.

Quoting another source, the YOMIURI dispatch said the three bombs were planted in the ceiling of the Martyrs' Mausoleum by a Burmese woman who worked for the construction company which was repairing the cemetery. The woman confessed to planting the bombs after receiving 100,000 kyat (about \$12,500).

Meanwhile, the ASAHI SHIMBUN said Song Yong-sik, acting Korean ambassador in Burma, and Sim Ki-chol, Korean ambassador in Malaysia, questioned the two Koreans now hospitalized at an army hospital in Rangoon at 11:30 a.m. Tuesday. The newspaper said Amb. Song talked with the culprits in Korean but the conversation contents were not known.

The TOKYO SHIMBUN said Burmese Foreign Minister U Chit Hlaing and Home Minister Min Gaung briefed the Philippine ambassador in Rangoon about the progress of the investigation Tuesday. The Philippine envoy is the dean of the foreign diplomatic corps in Burma.

'OPEN DOOR' FOREIGN POLICY STILL SOUGHT

SK270143 Seoul THE KOREAN HERALD in English 27 Oct 83 pp 1, 2

[Text] New Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong made it clear yesterday that the government has no plan to change its "open-door" foreign policy toward Communist countries. Testifying before a National Assembly plenary session, he said: "There will be no change to our basic position concerning the open-door foreign policy." He said it is true that "new obstacles lie before the foreign policy as a result of the Soviet destruction of a Korean Air Lines plane and the Oct. 9 terror bombing in Burma.

The government position, according to Yi, is that it will "carefully" weigh the attitude of the Soviet Union. He promised to lawmakers that the government will continue efforts to have the USSR offer just compensation to the families of those killed by the Soviet missile attack. Minister Yi asserted that the open-door policy, including "Nordpolitik," should be carried out from a longer perspective. As such, he said, Korea will continue to have "nonpolitical contacts including trade with communist states which now are "in the initial stage."

On relations with nonaligned countries, the minister reiterated the government position that much will be done to maintain closer ties with Third World nations. It is desirable, he said, that Korea will boost "practical" relations with those countries.

The Soviet missile attack on the KAL plane and the recent bombing in Rangoon would result in broadening support of Korea among nonaligned countries as well as Korea's allies, Yi asserted.

On the Burma terrorist act, which killed 17 leading Korean officials and others, Minister Yi said the government will watch "with patience" the ongoing Burmese investigation into the bombing at the Martyrs' Mausoleum. He said he is certain that the Burmese Government will reveal who was really behind the tragic incident. He also expressed optimism that North Korea's involvement in the terrorism will be officially proven.

On a call for revisions of the Korea-U.S. agreement regarding facilities and the status of U.S. Armed Forces in Korea, he said he saw no reason to overhaul it, stressing that it has been implemented "without much difficulty." He, nonetheless, said there exists a need to "review" the accord which took effect in 1967. It is indisputable, he said, that Tokto Island is part of Korea's territory. As to Mt Paektu in North Korea over which Beijing reportedly exercises partial ownership, Yi said that the Chinese claims "lack validity to us." "It is our territory," he declared.

Minister of Culture and Information Yi Chin-hui disclosed that the government has recently received a note of understanding from the U.S. side in connection with the expanded broadcasting programs by the American Forces Korea Network (AFKN). He acknowledged that the massive flow of American programs into Korea might have an adverse effect on "our traditional values and culture." He added that there is a need to continue talks with the U.S. Government regarding that matter. It is desirable that there be a "legal instrument" governing AFKN's activities, he remarked.

MONGOLIAN MILITARY DELEGATION VISIT REPORTED

Arrives 24 Oct

BK241450 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1241 GMT 24 Oct 83

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK October 24 -- A high-ranking Mongolian military delegation arrived in Phnom Penh this afternoon for a friendship visit to Kampuchea.

The delegation is led by the defence minister, General Jamsrangiyn Yondon. It was greeted at the Pochentong Airport by Bou Thang, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and defence minister; Soy Keo, vice minister of national defence and chief of the General Staff; Meas Kroch, vice minister of national defence and chief of the General Political Department; Di Phin, vice minister of national defence and chief of the General Logistical Department; Tea Banh, vice minister of national defence and deputy chief of the General Staff; and other high-ranking officers of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Army.

Among the well-wishers were Mongolian Ambassador Legdengiyn Dahdanjan, Lao Ambassador Thongpen Souklaseng, Vietnamese Embassy Counselor Nguyen Hao and foreign military attaches.

Following its arrival the delegation laid a wreath at the victory monument in the capital city.

Visit Hailed by Army Paper

BK250707 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 24 Oct 83

[KANGTAP PADEVAT editorial: "Warmly Welcoming the High-Ranking MPR Military Delegation During Its Visit on Kampuchean Territory"]

[Text] At the invitation of the PRK Defense Ministry, a high-ranking MPR military delegation led by Comrade General Jamsrangiyn Yondon, Mongolian defense minister, is paying an official freidnship visit to our Kampuchean territory. This is another step toward strengthening the good relations of friendship, solidarity, and all-round cooperation between our two nations.

For the more than 60 years since its founding, the MPA has adroitly strengthened and expanded its defense capabilities and, with the highest efficiency, has preserved its prestige as a brave army with struggle traditions full of victories. During World War I, the heroic MPA closely cooperated with the friendly Soviet Army to defeat the Japanese militarist aggressor army and won a resounding victory on the battlefield of Khalkhin-gol River in pushing back the Japanese fascist invasion.

Following the advice of Comrade Sukhe-Bator, founder and leader of the Mongolian party and army, the MPA has persistently struggled to defend the socialist fatherland and socialism, until becoming at present a modern army with firm strength, and cooperated shoulder to shoulder with the friendly Soviet Army to carry out noble tasks and defend the fatherland's long border. The MPA, which has closely tied itself to the people, has actively contributed to national reconstruction on a glorious path [words indistinct] this vanguard army has made selfless sacrifices in the building of new towns for the people, contributed to production work, and has served the people's sacred interests without hesitation.

Since the day the MPR officially recognized the PRK, this is the first time that our Angkor fatherland has the honor of welcoming the high and noble representative of the friendly and heroic MPC. The entire Kampuchean Army and people are convinced that the official friendship visit on the friendly delegation in our fatherland will contribute to strengthening the relations of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation between our two armies which are struggling for world peace and the common revolutionary cause against enemies common in particular against the Beijing Chinese hegemonist-expansionists and U.S. imperialists. We highly appreciate every achievement of the Mongolian Army and people in their national defense and construction under the correct and astute leadership of the MPRP led by Comrade Tsedenbal.

We take this opportunity to express sincere thanks for the support and assistance of the fraternal Mongolian party, state, army, and people for the just cause of the Kampuchean people's struggle. It is with happy sentiments and pride that we have received the high representative of the friendly high-ranking military delegation success in its visit. May the relations of friendship and solidarity between our two countries and armies be strengthened and last forever.

Received by Chan Si

BK270615 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1221 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK October 26 -- Chan Si, Politburo member of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, cordially received in Phnom Penh Tuesday a high-ranking Mongolian military delegation led by General Jamsrangiyn Yondon, minister of the national defence, now on a visit to Kampuchea. Present on the occasion were Bou Thang, Politburo member of the KPRP Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defence, and Tea Banh, deputy defence minister.

Chan Si told the Mongolian delegation that its visit was a historical event for the Kampuchean people. He thanked the People's Revolutionary Party, the government and the people of Mongolia for their all-out assistance to the Kampuchean people in national reconstruction and defence. The chairman strongly condemned the Chinese expansionists for colluding with the U.S. imperialists and other international reactionaries undermining the strategic solidarity among the three Indochinese countries and their relations with the Soviet Union, Mongolia and other socialist countries.

The People's Revolutionary Party and the government and the people of Kampuchea will stand shoulder to shoulder with the party, the government and the people of Mongolia, the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries to defeat all dark schemes of Chinese expansionism and U.S. imperialism, stressed Chan Si.

For his part General Jamsrangiyn Yondon highly hailed the great achievements of the Kampuchean people over the past four years under the clear-sighted leadership of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea. He reaffirmed Mongolia's unchangeable stand to side with the Kampuchean party, government and people. The meeting took place in an atmosphere of cordial friendship and fraternity.

Meets Buu Thang

BK270618 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1226 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK October 26 -- The Ministry of Defence held in Phnom Penh Wednesday morning a meeting in honour of the high-ranking military delegation of the People's Republic of Mongolia headed by General Jamsrangiyn Yondon, minister of defence, on a visit to Kampuchea.

Addressing the meeting, Bou Thang, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of defence of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, highlighted the achievements recorded by the Mongolian people during the past 62 years under the leadership of the People's Revolutionary Party of Mongolia and with the assistance from the Soviet Union, which he said, have constantly reinforced the prestige of the People's Republic of Mongolian People's Army in its persistent struggle for independence and freedom.

Bou Thang also spoke of the great achievements recorded during the past four years and more by the Kampuchean people under the clear-sighted leadership of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and with the timely assistance from Vietnam, Laos, Mongolia and other fraternal socialist countries. He strongly condemned the Beijing expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other international reactionary forces for their sabotage of the rebirth of Kampuchea.

Bou Thang highly appreciated the visit of the Mongolian military delegation which he said, would contribute to the consolidation of the militant solidarity between the two armed forces of Kampuchea and Mongolia.

For his part, General Jamsranjiyn Yondon praised the Kampuchean people's efforts in rebuilding the country which had been destroyed by the genocidal Pol Pot regime. He reiterated the unshakeable stand of the People's Revolutionary Party of Mongolia and Government of the People's Republic of Mongolia to support the Kampuchean people to build their country towards socialism and to safeguard peace in Southeast Asia and elsewhere in the world.

He said he believed that the friendship and militant solidarity between the two armed forces would constantly strengthen.

Ends Visit

BK270403 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] After a successful 3-day visit, the high-ranking military delegation of the Mongolian People's Republic left for home on the afternoon of 26 October, taking with it the most sincere and warmest sentiments of fraternal solidarity.

CUBAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY GROUP VISIT REPORTED

Arrives 24 Oct

BK241457 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1125 GMT 24 Oct 83

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK October 24 -- A delegation of the National Assembly of the People's Power of the Republic of Cuba led by its chairman, Flavio Bravo Pardo, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and member of the Council of State, arrived in Phnom Penh Monday morning for an official friendship visit at the invitation of the P.R.K. National Assembly.

The delegation was welcomed at the Pochentong Airport by Chea Sim, Politburo member of the P.R.P.K. Central Committee, chairman of both the National Assembly and the National Council of the United Front for construction and defence of the Kampuchean fatherland; Mat Ly, member of the P.R.P.K. Central Committee and vice chairman of the National Assembly; the Superior Bonze Tep Vong, vice chairman of both the National Assembly and the front National Council; Chheng Phon, minister of information and culture and president of the Kampuchea - Cuba Friendship Association; and other Kampuchean personalities.

Cuban Ambassador Orestes Quintana Marquez and other members of the diplomatic corps were also so present to meet the delegation. Later the delegation, accompanied by Mat Ly, laid a wreath at the Victory Monument.

Hailed by Radio Editorial

BK251014 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 24 Oct 83

[Station editorial: "The Kampuchean People Warmly Welcome the High-Ranking Delegation of the Republic of Cuba's National Assembly"]

[Text] Today is an auspicious day because the Kampuchean people have the great honor to welcome the high-ranking delegation of the National Assembly of the fraternal Republic of Cuba led by Comrade Flavio Bravo Pardo, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, chairman of the National Assembly of the Cuban People's state power and a member of the Republic of Cuba's State Council, which has paid a friendship and official visit to the PRK at the invitation of the PRK National Assembly.

This visit is a new development in the good friendly relations, solidarity, and cooperation between the parties, governments, and peoples of the two countries -- Kampuchea and Cuba. The Kampuchean people clearly realize the noble model of heroism of the Cuban people in their struggle against their enemies in all epochs for the cause of independence and freedom. In the past the Spanish, French, and British colonialists and imperialists killed the Cuban people, and stole their wealth. The Cuban people suffered a lot, and were very angry toward the colonialists and imperialists. Under the leadership of the Communist Party of Cuba with Comrade Fidel Castro -- the marvelous son of the Cuban fatherland -- as leader, the Cuban people of all strata rose and waged a strong and determined struggle against the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys. This struggle was staged under the slogans: "To die for the fatherland is to live," "The socialist path is the only way leading to genuine independence." After over 5 years of struggle, the Cuban people scored the final victory, and completely liberated their country on (21 January 1959). This historic victory led the Cuban people to be the real masters of their country, determining their nation's destiny in conformity with their sacred wish to build the Cuban fatherland toward socialism.

During the past more than 30 years, although the U.S. imperialists have used all cheap maneuvers to destroy the Cuban revolution, the heroic Cuban people have built and enormously developed their country in all fields under the clear-sighted leadership of the Communist Party of Cuba with the close assistance, support, and cooperation of fraternal socialist countries, in particular from the Soviet Union. Cuba has the material, technical, and scientific bases as well as modern military forces. Cuba succeeded in smashing all poisonous maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists, and became a frontline bastion of the socialist community in the Americas. Furthermore, the Republic of Cuba has heightened the banner of proletarian internationalism. It has materially and morally assisted and supported fraternal socialist countries, and various movements of peoples struggling for independence and freedom. In particular, Cuba is a strong bastion for liberation movements in Latin America.

After the toppling of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan genocidal regime -- the most subservient lackeys of the Beijing Chinese hegemonist-expansionists -- the Republic of Cuba officially recognized the PRK, and immediately established diplomatic relations with it. Cuba provided a lot of various materials to assist the Kampuchean people's rebirth. On the international scene, the Republic of Cuba has firmly supported the cause of the Kampuchean people's just struggle. It has strongly denounced and condemned the ambitious policy of the Beijing Chinese hegemonist-expansionists, the U.S. imperialists, and other reactionaries for their assistance to and support for the so-called "Tripartite Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea." Cuba has categorically opposed the presence of Pol Pot's representatives in the United Nations. It also asked this international organization to recognize the PRK Government which is the sole legitimate and lawful representative of the Kampuchean people.

The Republic of Cuba has supported all good-will proposals of foreign ministers of the three countries -- Kampuchea, Vietnam, and Laos -- for peace and cooperation in South-east Asia.

This active and noble assistance and support of the Cuban people is an important part of the enormous victory in all fields scored by the Kampuchean people. This friendship and official visit of the high-ranking delegation of the Republic of Cuba's National Assembly will be a contribution to encourage the Kampuchean people in pushing their revolutionary movement in order to achieve new and more great victories in the defense and construction of their country to advance toward socialism.

The Kampuchean people are very elated to warmly welcome the high-ranking delegation of the Republic of Cuba's National Assembly led by Comrade Flavio Bravo Pardo, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, chairman of the National Assembly of the Cuban people's state power and member of the Republic of Cuba's State Council. May all delegates enjoy good health, and achieve brilliant successes during their stay in the PRK.

Meets Chea Sim

BK250739 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0429 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Text] Phnom Penh, 25 Oct (SPK) -- A meeting took place on 24 October at Chamka Mon state palace in Phnom Penh between the Kampuchean parliamentary delegation led by its chairman, Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, and the Cuban parliamentary delegation visiting Kampuchea led by its president, Flavio Bravo Pardo, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and member of the Council of State.

Attending the talk on the Kampuchean side were Mat Ly, member of the KPRP Central Committee and vice chairman of the National Assembly; Superior Bonze Tep Vong, vice chairman of the National Assembly and of the front's National Council; Kong Samol, agriculture minister; and Phlek Phirun, general secretary of the National Assembly.

On the Cuban side were Faure Chomon Mediavilla and Orestes Quintana Marquez, Cuban ambassadors to Vietnam and Kampuchea respectively, and Eddy Fernandez Boda, president of the Santiago Provincial Assembly.

The two sides exchanged information on the situation in their respective countries and agreed to strengthen the relations of solidarity, friendship, and all-round bilateral cooperation, in the first place between the two legislative organs. The meeting was held in a fraternal atmosphere of solidarity, friendship, and cooperation.

Received by Heng Samrin

BK260625 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0445 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Text] Phnom Penh, 25 Oct (SPK) -- Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, received in audience on Monday evening in Phnom Penh the visiting delegation of the National Assembly of the People's Government of the Republic of Cuba led by its president, Flavio Bravo Pardo, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and member of the Council of State.

Chairman Heng Samrin profoundly thanked the Cuban party, government, and people for their precious assistance and support -- material as well as moral -- for the Kampuchean people's just struggle to rebuild and defend the fatherland.

The Kampuchean leader praised the unshakable solidarity between the two peoples in the struggle against common enemies namely Chinese hegemonism-expansionism, U.S. imperialism, and their lackeys who have sought all means to undermine the security of peace-, stability-, and justice-loving peoples.

Heng Samrin told his guests about progress in every field achieved by the Kampuchean people since the liberation of the country. He stressed that this progress was achieved thanks to the KPRP's clear-sighted leadership, and also the sacred assistance and support of the fraternal Vietnamese party, government, and people, the Soviet Union, and other socialist countries, including the Republic of Cuba.

Chairman Heng Samrin condemned the enemies of every stripe who seek to sabotage the Kampuchean people's rebirth, and affirmed that the "Kampuchean revolution is irreversible."

For his part, head of the delegation Flavio Bravo Pardo expressed his joy over the great achievements of the Kampuchean people during almost 4 years, and praised the results of meetings his delegation had had with Kampuchean counterparts. He affirmed the unchanging position of the Republic of Cuba to support the Kampuchean people in their struggle for peace, stability, and cooperation in Southeast Asia.

Orestes Quintana Marquez, Cuban ambassador in Kampuchea, also attended the meeting which was held in an atmosphere of friendship and fraternity.

Attends Phnom Penh Reception

BK250906 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0436 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Text] Phnom Penh, 25 Oct (SPK) -- Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly, hosted on Monday evening in Phnom Penh a reception in honor of the delegation of the National Assembly of the People's Government of the Republic of Cuba led by President Flavio Bravo Pardo, member of the Council of State.

Speaking on the occasion, Chairman Chea Sim affirmed that the delegation's visit strengthens not only the relations of friendship between Kampuchean and Cuba, but also the fraternal relations of friendship, militant solidarity, and cooperation marked with proletarian internationalism between the fraternal socialist countries.

The Kampuchean leader highly appreciated the heroism of the Cuban people who, under Comrade Fidel Castro's leadership, toppled the Batista dictatorship, achieved the 1 January 1959 great victory, and has today formed their people into a solid bastion of socialism in Latin America. Chairman Chea Sim profoundly thanked the Republic of Cuba for its support and assistance to the PRK.

After pointing out the Kampuchean people's desire -- like that of other peoples of the Indochinese countries -- to live in peace and good neighborliness based on mutual respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity, and interests, the chairman vigorously condemned the ASEAN countries which, having aligned themselves with Beijing and Washington, unreasonably rejected many times the constructive and goodwill proposals of Kampuchea, and thus creating obstacles to the tendency toward dialogue.

The chairman of the PRK National Assembly denounced the erroneous decision adopted by the 38th Session of the UN General Assembly concerning Kampuchea's representation and by the so-called International Conference on Kampuchea which he termed "gross interference" in the internal affairs of Kampuchea.

He said he is convinced that the relations of friendships, solidarity, and cooperation between the two countries will further develop for the cause of peace, democracy, and socialism.

For his part, Flavio Bravo Pardo expressed satisfaction with the valiant struggle of the Kampuchean people and the Indochinese peoples, and declared total support for the Kampuchean people in their struggle to redress the national economy. He affirmed that Cuba stands on the side of the Kampuchean people to defeat all maneuvers of aggression and the hostility of reactionaries from every direction. He stressed that his delegation's visit is an illustration of the solidarity of the relations of friendship between Cuba and Kampuchea.

Also attending the reception were: Chea Soth, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of planning; Mat Ly, member of the KPRP Central Committee and vice chairman of the National Assembly; Superior Bonze Tep Vong, vice chairman of the National Assembly and the front's National Council. Cuban Ambassador to Kampuchea Orestes Quintana Marquez was also present.

Concludes Visit 25 Oct

BK260754 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1210 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Text] Phnom Penh, SPK October 25 -- The delegation of the National Assembly of the People's Power of Cuba led by Chairman Flavio Bravo Pardo left Phnom Penh today, ending a two day visit to Kampuchea.

It was farewelled at the Pochentong Airport by Chea Sim, member of the Political Bureau of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the National Assembly and the National Council of the United Front for Construction and Defence of Kampuchean Fatherland; Mat Ly, member of KPRP Central Committee and vice chairman of the National Assembly; the Superior Bonze Tep Vong, vice chairman of the National Assembly and of the front National Council, and many other Kampuchean officials. Cuban Ambassador Orestes Quintana Marquez and other members of the diplomatic corps were also on hand to see the delegation off.

During its stay in Phnom Penh, the Cuban delegation was warmly received by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and president of the PRK State Council. It held talks with a delegation of the PRK National Assembly, and was honoured at a reception given by National Assembly Chairman Chea Sim.

CHAN SI RECEIVES NEW HUNGARIAN AMBASSADOR

BK201520 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1139 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK October 20 -- Chan Si, member of the Political Bureau of the P.R.P.K. Central Committee and chairman of the P.R.K. Council of Ministers, received in Phnom Penh Wednesday Lazos Karsai, the new Hungarian Ambassador here.

Chan Si spoke highly of the support and assistance given to Kampuchea by the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the government and people of Hungary. This is an active contribution to the construction of a prosperous Kampuchea, he said.

For his part, Lazos Karsai warmly hailed the successes recorded by the Kampuchean people over the past four years and more.

The Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and the government and the people of Hungary will give all-out support to the just political line of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, the ambassador said.

CUBAN DELEGATION ARRIVES, MEETS WITH OFFICIALS

Souphanouvong Receives Cubans

BK251536 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Text] A delegation of the National Assembly of the People's Government of Cuba led by Flavio Bravo Pardo, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, member of the Council of State, and president of the Assembly, arrived in Vientiane on board a special plane on the morning of 25 October to pay an official friendship visit to the LPDR at an invitation of the Supreme People's Council [SPC]. The Cuban delegation was welcomed upon its arrival at Wattai Airport by Souphanouvong, member of the LPDR Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the SPC, together with deputy secretary generals, members of the Standing Committee, and members of the SPC, and many high-ranking cadres concerned. Also on hand to welcome the delegation at the airport on this occasion were Luis Reyes Mas, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cuba; Nguyen Xuan, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SRV; and Nguon Phansiphon, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRK to Laos.

Immediately after the Cuban guests stepped down from the plane, Souphanouvong shook hands with and embraced them in a profound atmosphere. Lao Young Pioneers then presented the guests with bouquets of flowers with love and respect. Later, Souphanouvong led Flavio Bravo Pardo to review the guard of honor and shake hands with high-ranking cadres who were waiting to welcome the delegation amid loud applause of commendation. Vientiane residents also waved the Lao and Cuban national flags in a joyous atmosphere to express a wholehearted welcome to the Cuban delegation.

At noon of the same day, the delegation of the National Assembly of the People's Government of Cuba laid a wreath at a monument in Vientiane to express condolences to the Lao revolutionary combatants and heroes who sacrificed their lives for the nation. The delegation was accompanied by Sai Phetlasi, member of the Standing Committee and deputy secretary general of the SPC.

Group Visits Kaysone Phomvihan

BK260901 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] On the afternoon of 25 October, Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], received a courtesy call from the delegation of the National Assembly of the People's Government of Cuba led by Flavio Bravo Pardo, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, member of the Council of State, and president of the assembly. The delegation was accompanied by Sai Phetlasi, member of the Standing Committee and deputy secretary general of the Supreme People's Council [SPC]. Luis Reyes Mas, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cuba to Lao, also accompanied the delegation in paying the courtesy call on General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan on this occasion.

In the conversation during the call, General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan highly appreciated the Cuban delegation's visit to Laos. He said: Although the visit is short, it is of profound significance for the LPDR and the Republic of Cuba. The guest and the host also exchanged views on the difficult and complex situation and on the adventurous policy pursued by the U.S. imperialists in various countries in the world as well as in the Indochinese countries.

In addition, they discussed the situation in Indochina in general and in particular in the LPDR which is a country situated in the forefront of the socialist camp in Asia and which is directly confronted with a new enemy, namely the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists, who have colluded with the U.S. imperialists and other international reactionaries in creating disturbances by carrying out psychological warfare and propaganda to sow division in Laos and to disrupt the solidarity among Laos, Vietnam, and Kampuchea and the solidarity between Laos and the Soviet Union as well as other socialist countries.

Kaysone Phomvihan denounced schemes of the U.S. imperialists who have tried to conduct blockades and put many forms of pressure against the Republic of Cuba which is an outpost of the socialist camp in Central America. The guest and the host also exchanged views on economic and cultural work. Both sides pointed out some successes and certain projects which are being carried out in their respective countries.

Kaysone Phomvihan conveyed cordial regards to First Secretary Fidel Castro and other Cuban leaders. He also wished the Cuban delegation success in its visit to Laos.

Talks, Banquet Held

BK261131 Vientiane KPL in English 0902 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] Vientiane, October 26 (KPL) -- Talks were held here yesterday between the delegations of the People's Supreme Assembly [PSA] of the Lao PDR [People's Democratic Republic] and the National Assembly of People's Power [NAPP] of the Republic of Cuba.

The Lao PSA delegation was led by its President Souphanouvong, who is also Political Bureau member of the party CC, and president of the republic, and that of Cuba was led by its Chairman Flavio Bravo Pardo, who is member of the party CC and of the Council of State.

In the talks, the two sides had informed each other about their internal affairs, and also dealt with the international affairs which were interested by both sides. Issues on the enhancement of friendship relations between the parties, governments and peoples of the two countries were also raised by two sides, for the interest of Lao and Cuban peoples and for the interest of peace and socialism.

Earlier, the Cuban delegation in the accompany of Sai Phetlasi, standing-committee and vice-general secretary of the PSA, had paid a courtesy visit to President Souphanouvong. L. Reyes Mas, Cuban Ambassador to Laos, was also on hand.

In a cordial discussion, President Souphanouvong highly appraised the visit of the Cuban delegation of the NAPP which has further proved the significance in the firm friendship relations between parties, governments and peoples of Laos and Cuba. The two sides unanimously pointed out that the cause of complex world situations were due to dark-schemes of U.S. imperialists and other reactionary gangs. Flavio Bravo Pardo strongly condemned the Reagan administration's attitude and policy and military threats against Cuba. The discussion proceeded in a cordial and friendship atmosphere.

On the evening of the same day, President Souphanouvong had organized a banquet in honor of the Cuban delegation. Present on this occasion were Phoun Sipaseut, Political Bureau member of the party CC, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister for foreign affairs, along with other high ranking officials. L. Reyes Mas, Cuban ambassador, was also on hand.

Cubans Leave Vientiane

BK270524 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] The delegation of the National Assembly of the People's Government of Cuba led by Flavio Bravo Pardo, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, member of the Council of State, and president of the assembly, which began a friendly visit to the LPDR at the invitation of the Supreme People's Council [SPC], on 24 October, left Vientiane for home by a special plane on the afternoon of 26 October.

On hand to see the delegation off at Wattai Airport were Souphanouvong, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the SPC; deputy secretaries general of the SPC; members of the SPC Standing Committee and other SPC members; and many senior cadres concerned. Also present at the airport were Luis Reyes Mas, Nguyen Xuan, and Nguon Phansiphon, respectively ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cuba, the SRV and the PRK.

Before boarding the plane, Souphanouvong led Flavio Bravo Pardo to review a guard of honor and shake hands with the members of the diplomatic corps present at the airport. Then young children presented the state guests with bouquets of flowers with love and respect. Later, Souphanouvong shook hands and took leave of the delegation and wished Flavio Bravo Pardo and his party a safe return to their country, taking with them the warm and cordial love and solidarity of the Lao party, state and people of all tribes to the party, state and fraternal people of Cuba.

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM CEMA CONFERENCE IN GDR

BK261033 Vientiane KPL in English 0908 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] Vientiane, October 26 (KPL) -- Sali Vongkhamsoo, Secretary of the Party CC, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman the State Planning Committee, on October 25, arrived here after having attended the 37th Session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance of the socialist countries which held from October 10 to 20 in Berlin, GDR, as an observer.

Greeting S. Vongkhamsoo at the airport were Saman Vi-gnaket, secretary of the party CC, head of the Organizing Committee of the party CC, Maisouk Saisompheng, member of the party CC, minister of industry, handicrafts and forestry, and other officials concerned.

Dieter Doering, GDR ambassador, V.F. Sobchenko, Soviet ambassador, and Stepanov, economic counselor of Soviet embassy to Laos, were also present at the airport.

BRIEFS

NEW UNICEF REPRESENTATIVE -- Vientiane, October 24 (OANA-KPL) -- Prof. Bountiam Phitsamai, minister of education, on October 22, met here Malick Sene, new representative of UNICEF to Laos. On the occasion, the Lao education minister extended wishes of successes to the new UNICEF representative in the implementation of the latter's mission. B. Phitsamai further informed the new representative about educational development in Laos. Issues dealing with cooperation on education field between the Lao Educational Ministry and UNICEF were also raised during the discussion. In return, M. Sene also reaffirmed to intensify education assistance to the Ministry of Education. [Text]
[Vientiane KPL in English 0854 GMT 24 Oct 83 BK]

GRENADA INVASION CALLED 'GROSS VIOLATION'

BK270147 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 27 Oct 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Outrageous Breach of International Law"]

[Text] The Russians invaded Afghanistan; the Vietnamese invaded and then occupied Pol Pot's Kampuchea; Tanzanian troops toppled Uganda's Idi Amin and now the Americans have intervened militarily to run things their way in the strategically-placed Caribbean island of Grenada. All these invasions had two things in common. The excuses and "justifications" trumpeted by the invading governments bore the same familiar ring and all were gross violations of the UN Charter which asserts that individual member states have the right to choose their own destinies without outside interference.

Complicating the situation in Grenada is that nation's membership of the British Commonwealth and the presence of a British Governor-General representing Queen Elizabeth. So, in one fell swoop the United States has managed to provide its enemies with a highly-exploitable propaganda bonus and upset its allies, especially Britain, which as head of the Commonwealth has a major interest in events there.

The lesson of Beirut should have taught the Reagan Administration that it is far easier to get involved in a foreign entanglement than it is to get out of one. What then prompted this latest bout of military adventurism? It is true that the overthrow and murder of the country's prime minister Maurice Bishop and some of his aides last week had sent shock waves through the region and delivered the country into the hands of a murderous military junta. It is also true that there were a large number of Americans on the island while this happened, but there are no clear grounds for believing that the lives of these Americans were in jeopardy or that they were in imminent danger of being taken hostage. In any event the operation mounted by the Marines was not an evacuation mission; it was quite clearly an occupying one. This places the invasion squarely in a political and not a humanitarian category.

What concerns us most, though, is that the military option was taken without much thought for the consequences. Grenada is no longer in the hands of Grenadians. The island's sovereignty has passed to its fellow Caribbean nations who will join with the United States in deciding its future. This is akin to colonialism. Surely it would have made more sense to exhaust diplomatic and, if necessary, economically punitive measures before contemplating such drastic action, certain to provoke such severe international repercussions.

It is ironic to recall that it was only last Monday that we celebrated United Nations Day amid resounding clarion calls for peace. The "celebration" came just after the Beirut bombings and prior to the U.S. invasion of Grenada. It seems a lot of the exhortations fell on deaf ears. If the world is to have a policeman then it must be the United Nations. It cannot be one or other of the superpowers with their vested interests and differing interpretations of what constitutes civilised behaviour.

SIGNING OF TRADE PROTOCOL WITH CHINA NOTED

BK270745 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1230 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] Thailand and China yesterday signed a protocol setting bilateral trade targets for next year, which could lead to sharp increase in Thai rice and sugar exports. Under the protocol, China sets its purchase targets for rice, maize, raw sugar, mung beans, rubber, cashew nuts, plywood, medical herbs, synthetic fibers, and tobacco leaves, while Thailand sets its import targets for crude and diesel oil.

VIETNAM DEMANDS ADDITIONAL FEE TO RELEASE FISHERMEN

BK260914 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 24 Oct 83 p 1, 12

[Text] A high-level source at the Agriculture and Cooperatives Ministry told SIAM RAT that the Fishery Department on 19 October borrowed a sum of 437,820.90 baht from the fish marketing organization to be used as compensation for the 40 Thai fishermen detained in Vietnam.

The 40 Thai fishermen, captured while fishing in Vietnamese waters, were to be released by Vietnam last November when Thailand agreed to pay a compensation fee of 424,138.54 baht for them. But, when the authorities arrived in Hanoi to take the fishermen back, Hanoi authorities demanded another sum of 437,820.90 baht to cover the expenses during the delay by Thai authorities in taking them back.

To meet Vietnam's demand, the Agriculture and Cooperatives Ministry, after discussing the matter with other concerned agencies, decided that the money be sought from the fish marketing organization to pay for the release of the 40 fishermen. According to the source, the money has already been transferred to the Thai Embassy in Hanoi for payment to the Vietnamese Government, and it is believed that the 40 Thai fishermen will be released on 25 October. The Agriculture and Cooperatives Ministry has already booked a Thai International Airways flight to transport the Thai fishermen on 25 October.

GUERRILLA LEADERS TO LEAD MASS SURRENDER

BK270158 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 27 Oct 83 p 3

[Text] Four guerrilla leaders and a deputy regimental commander of the outlawed Communist Party of Malaya [CPM] will be among 500 outlaws who will officially surrender to the government in Pattani Province on November 2.

A welcome ceremony will be held for 420 bandits, 58 CPM guerrillas and 22 communist insurgents at Sirinthon barracks under the chairmanship of Army Commander - in - Chief General Athit Kamlang-ek. A high-ranking officer of the Civilian-Police-Military 43 Command told the BANGKOK POST that Liang Hong sae Sai, deputy commander of the CPM's 12th Regiment (special zone), who has been with the party for 40 years, will lead the surrender of the men under this control.

Leading the defection of members of the outlawed Pattani United Liberation Organisation [PULO] will be Haji Nongji, alias Pro Su Ma, self-proclaimed economic minister of the PULO, Haji Abdul Wahad Puleh, the self-proclaimed police chief, and his two deputies, Manit Saleh and Jeh Long Arlee Ma.

The source said the PULO, which is the biggest of three bandit groups in the south, had formed a cabinet in exile with Ha Ardee Royadee as the premier.

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS 'TOTAL VICTORY' OVER CPT

BK260906 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 26 Oct 83 p 32

[Text] The government has scored a "total victory" over the outlawed Communist Party of Thailand and has completely destroyed all their major strongholds in the country, according to a report of the Internal Security Operation Command (ISOC) at a top-level meeting to evaluate anticommunist operations during the past six months.

Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon this morning chaired the ISOC meeting which was attended by some 800 high-ranking government officials, including Cabinet members, members of parliament, high-ranking personnel from the Armed Forces, police, ministries and departments concerned.

The meeting was held under tight security as most of participants were searched before entering the Kittikhachon Hall and no one was allowed to bring briefcases into the meeting hall except documents to be used during the meeting.

The report attributed the government's victory to successful implementation of government orders No 66/23 and No 65/25. It said that the government had begun to take the offensive against the insurgents which was different from in the past. More communists and sympathisers had defected to join the government side and many areas formerly infiltrated by communists had fallen under government control and some had become tourist spots.

The ISOC also estimated the existing number of armed insurgents in the country. It said that in the central region there were 550-590 persons, in the northeast 290-380 persons, the north 430-520 persons and in the south 1,590-1,750 persons. The report said that the number of armed insurgents in the south was higher than in other regions because it also included southern bandits and Chinese guerrillas.

It said further that the number of provinces declared to be a "Red" area had also decreased from 16 to only four provinces while other areas described by ISOC as being infiltrated by communists were also reducing.

FORMER POLITBURO MEMBER VIEWS CPT PROBLEMS

BK261324 Bangkok MATICHON SUTSAPDA in Thai 23 Oct 83 pp 16-19

[Excerpts] On 25 October, Udom Sisuwan, former member of the Politburo and Central Committee of the Communist Party of Thailand [CPT], told Khamnun Sitthisaman of CHATURAT NEWS magazine about his defection to the government through Police Major General Ari Karibut, deputy commander of the Police Central Investigation Bureau. He said: "I have been suffering from a chronic infection of the throat as well as from heart and lung troubles." Besides his bad health, Udom cited three reasons for his defection. They are:

- a) The CPT leadership lacks independence in dealing with the questions of the interests of the people and country.
- b) The CPT leadership disregards the voice of the majority in the party's 4th congress. In particular, it refuses to accept the resolution on the characteristics of Thai society, which was voted for by representatives from the northeastern region.
- c) He was attracted by the government's open-arms policy.

After completing the 1-year interrogation process of the Internal Security Operation Command, Udom was once again asked about the reason for his defection by the MATICHON correspondent. Udom simply said: "There are two main reasons. First, I could not agree with them on many issues. Second, my old age and heart trouble forced me to come out for treatment and lead an ordinary life." Udom continued: "During the past year, I spent most of the time healing myself and did not pay much attention to movements of the CPT. I do not know their direction. It would be difficult to make any assessment. However, we can generalize that the CPT needs essential conditions to lay down and expand its foundation. The said conditions are 'the conditions of war' as indicated in government's policy No 66/23." He said: "It is necessary that the government implement correct policies which can win faith of the people."

What is the "Strong Point" of Policy No 66/23?

"I wish to answer this question as an observer," Udom said slowly as he tried to think and speak systematically. "The strong point of policy No 66/23 is that the government has changed its defensive strategy to an offensive one."

Both its political and military offensives were successful to a certain level. The policy also provides clear guidelines for the offensive strategy as follows:

1. The first thing to do to defeat communists is to plunge the CPT into a defensive position.

2. To make the CPT fall into the political defensive position one must begin by replacing the dictatorial system with democracy."

"It is obvious that policy No 66/23 was designed to force the CPT into a defensive position both politically and militarily."

Udom went on to say that favorable conditions for the government side can only be achieved through a democratic form of administration to prevent the CPT from using the question of democracy in the country as a tool for its political offensive. The government with its policy No 66/23 has come to realize that "the CPT must always take the offensive in the political arena. It cannot afford to take a defensive position. If it has to take the defensive position only one day, it will be defeated.

"Moreover, policy 66/23 was designed not only to defeat communists but also to win hearts of the people in the whole country by stating that the dictatorial system must be replaced with a democratic system. The makers of the policy must have been aware of the fact that if they win a victory over communists and cannot win hearts of the people, their victory will be a limited one. This is the strong point of policy No 66/23. You can say that it is a masterpiece of those policy makers."

Why Was the CPT Defeated?

"The target of policy No 66/23 is to bring an end to the people's war," Udom said, adding: "Up to this point, it can be said that policy No 66/23 has won a fundamental victory." However, this should not be construed to mean that the policy has already "totally defeated" the enemy.

"The causes of the CPT's defeat come from both inside and outside the party. I can give you a brief explanation as follows. The causes inside the party are erroneous theory (dogmatism, formalism), political mistakes (the wrong assessment of Thai society, problems in urban and rural areas, the party's united fronts and foreign policy), military mistakes (wrong military strategy), wrong organization of the party (patriarchy, favoritism, the party under 'transitory provisions' for more than 20 years). All these problems are caused by the party's lack of independence.

"The cause from outside the party is the results of the government's policy No 66/23 which emphasizes the effort to achieve an offensive political position, seek more allies, win hearts of the people, take advantage of all conditions both inside and outside the country in a well-timed manner, and maintain a strong determination on the part of the government to implement the policy through to its end."

In conclusion, Udom said: "What I say here is based on my knowledge about the CPT and the government's policy 66/23 which I acquired one year ago. I have not followed up on the current movements of both sides -- the government and CPT."

BRIEFS

SEIZED FISHING TRAWLERS -- Fifty-three Thai fishing trawlers have been seized in 19 separate intrusions into the territorial waters of neighbouring countries over the past 10 months, the Royal Thai Navy reported yesterday. It said 10 of the trawlers have already been returned to their Thai owners while the rest remain under custody. The 19 intrusions included 10 in Vietnam, five in Burma, three in Kampuchea and one in Malaysia, it said, [Text] [Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 21 Oct 83 p 6 BK]

GOVERNMENT, PRESS DENOUNCE GRENADA INVASION

Foreign Ministry Statement

OW261627 Hanoi VNA in English 1614 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct 26 -- The Vietnamese Foreign Ministry today issued the following statement:

"It was widely reported that on October 25, 1983, taking advantage of the complicated situation in Grenada, 1,900 U.S. troops and 300 troops of some countries in the Caribbean landed on Grenada, attacked and occupied the country.

At a press conference on the same day, U.S. President Reagan openly declared that the intervention had succeeded. He pleaded for that move by saying that the lives of Americans were in danger.

"In the history of relations between the United States and the countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, this is not the first time the United States has resorted to the pretext of protecting the lives of American residents to carry out aggression. The 'Santo Domingo' event in 1965 was a concrete evidence. Everybody knows that since the Grenadian people's victory on March 13, 1979, the United States has nurtured a scheme of intervention to stamp out the process of revolution in Grenada and reimpose the U.S. neo-colonialist domination of that country.

"This is a brazen U.S. aggression against Grenada, an independent and sovereign country, a member of the Nonaligned movement and of the United Nations, in gross violation of the most rudimentary principles of international law.

"Together with the new escalation moves undertaken by the United States to increase its encirclement, blockade, sabotage and threat of aggression against El Salvador, Nicaragua and Cuba, the U.S. aggression against Grenada has created an extremely tense situation and posed a serious threat to peace and the security of nations in Central America and the Caribbean.

"The government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam strongly condemns the U.S. imperialists' aggression against Grenada, and demands that the United States and other reactionary forces withdraw immediately their troops from Grenada, and let the Grenadian people settle their own internal affairs without foreign interference.

"The Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam reaffirms its resolute and vigorous support to the revolutionary cause of the Grenadian people as well as to the just struggle of the peoples in Latin America and the Caribbean to gain and defend their independence and sovereignty, for democracy and social progress."

'Extremely Brazen' Act Decried

BK270729 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0015 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Unattributed article: "The People of Grenada Are Resolved To Oppose All Acts of Aggression"]

[Text] The situation in Grenada -- a small country in the Caribbean, has become extremely serious. Taking advantage of a totally domestic crisis in this country, the U.S. imperialists together with several reactionary lackey countries in the region have acted upon a quick decision after concocting plots and schemes for several days. They have directly invaded Grenada.

On 25 October, many groups of U.S. Marines together with troops from the lackey countries of Jamaica, Antigua, Barbados, and St Vincent and with the support of helicopters and offshore warships attacked Grenadian territory. Radio Free Grenada broadcast a communique so the whole world would know of the attack and urgently called on the people to rise up to defend their country.

The military aggression by the United States and the lackey countries in the Central American and Caribbean against Grenada was an extremely brazen act violating an independent and sovereign country.

At the beginning the United States claimed the need to protect the life of U.S. and other nationals in Grenada. The Government of Grenada immediately issued a statement saying that the government and state of Grenada guarantee total safety for all nationals living in Grenada.

Now everyone can see more clearly that the so-called claim of protecting the life of nationals is only a pretext for the United States to intervene in Grenada. The unstable situation in Grenada, which everyone began to know on 19 October, is actually an internal affair issue of Grenada. This matter should be resolved by the people of Grenada themselves; no one can interfere in it.

The Reagan administration and the reactionary lackey administrations in Central America and the Caribbean hurriedly seized on the occasion of a crisis in this country. On the one hand, they devised a plan of intervention; on the other, they loudly slandered, holding Cuba and the Soviet Union responsible for the situation. As a matter of fact, they only wanted a pretext under which to intervene in and invade Grenada.

In this regard, the Cuban Government's attitude specified in its 20 October statement is clear to all people: Cuba has resolved not to interfere in Grenada's internal affairs. This is a principle of Cuba's foreign policy.

The aggression by the United States and the pro-U.S. countries against Grenada is aggression against a UN member country that also belongs to the Nonaligned Movement. This aggression occurred simultaneously with a series of brazen and intensive acts against the Nicaraguan state, in order to intervene intensively in the internal affairs of the Central American countries and cause an extremely tense situation in that region. This has made people realize how reckless and dangerous the Reagan administration's policy is.

Grenada belongs to its own people. No foreign forces can land on its territory. This is the steel-like eloquent voice of the Grenadian people which resounds from Radio Free Grenada. The world's progressive people are attentively watching the situation and totally support the Grenada people's struggle against aggression.

U.S. Action 'Criminal'

OW270759 Hanoi VNA in English 0741 GMT 27 Oct 83

["NHAN DAN: Another Criminal Act of U.S. Imperialism" -- VNA headline]

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct 27 -- "Nothing can justify the U.S. wicked crime in Grenada," says NHAN DAN in a commentary today.

"The Grenadian people," the paper says, "have a full right to choose any socio-political system they wish as well as to elicit the friendly assistance of anyone to build and develop their national economy."

"The Reagan administration has no reason whatsoever to use force to overthrow another government which does not fall into the U.S. orbit."

"Following its aggression against Lebanon," the paper goes on, the United States invasion of Grenada proves more clearly that while going ahead with the nuclear arms race and its 'crusade' against the Soviet Union and the socialist community as a whole, U.S. imperialism has not even for a moment ceased its interference in and brazen aggression against many other countries in different regions.

"Thus, it has kindled local, declared, undeclared, direct or by proxy wars against national independent countries, especially those advancing towards socialism. This is the root cause of the present tension in the world.

In Asia, in particular, the U.S. imperialists are ganging up with the Japanese militarists and the Chinese expansionists to oppose the movement for national independence and socialism. Prompted by their unbridled ambitions, they are prepared to plunge into criminal military adventures whenever they have an opportunity.

"The U.S. invasion of Grenada," the paper points out, "also proves that the current struggle to defend world peace, check the arms race and prevent a nuclear war engineered by U.S. imperialism is closely associated with the struggle against the imperialists' aggressive plans and for stamping out hotbeds of war throughout the world, maintaining the security of the socialist community and supporting the struggle for national independence and social progress of nations.

"The invasion of Grenada is the beginning of a process in which the United States will sink deeper in the quagmire in this part of the Western Hemisphere. U.S. imperialism must bear full responsibility for all serious consequences of this action," NHAN DAN concludes.

NHAN DAN VIEWS GRENADA, BEIRUT BOMBING

BK270648 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] The Vietnamese daily NHAN DAN on Wednesday strongly condemned the U.S. imperialists and their allies for carrying out brazen aggression against Grenada. The paper said: The dispatch of U.S. warships and marines to Grenada is a very brazen act of aggression and a gross interference in the internal affairs of an independent and sovereign country. It added: By increasing its aggression and intervention in many parts of the world, stepping up the nuclear arms race, maintaining current conflicts, and fanning up new one, the Reagan administration is exposing itself as a dangerous enemy of all nations, which is bent on opposing peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress. It continued: Those acts of the Reagan administration show its fear that the influence of the Cuban and Nicaraguan revolution is vigorously encouraging the movement of national democratic revolution in Latin America.

The Vietnamese people resolutely demand that the Reagan administration and other reactionary forces in the Caribbean immediately stop their intervention and aggression against Grenada. We resolutely support the struggle of the Grenadian people to defend their country.

In another commentary on the Beirut bomb attack, the same paper said: The bomb attack on October 23 has further bogged down the U.S. imperialists in Lebanon and revealed the true aim of their so-called peaceful solution in the Middle East. The paper said: The U.S. imperialists' extremely reactionary policy is the origin of the present dangerous tension in various regions. Now the U.S. scheme has become clear as daylight: To permanently station U.S. troops in Lebanon with the aim of crushing the national liberation movement of the Arab peoples.

NHAN DAN noted: The presence of U.S. Marines in Lebanon has not brought peace, but only fire and blood to the Arab peoples. It threatens peace and security in the region and causes suffering to millions of Arabs. The U. S. imperialists have failed to draw any useful lesson from their defeat in Vietnam. The escalation of the aggressors certainly brings in its wake the escalation of the fight of the people and patriots against them.

It continued: The Vietnamese people have been following with great concern the situation in the Middle East and highly value the struggle full of hardships and heroism of the progressive and patriotic forces of the Lebanese, Palestinian, and other Arab peoples.

The Vietnamese people demand that the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli aggressors get out of Lebanon and the Middle East as a whole; they will do all they can to support the Arab peoples' struggle and hope that the patriotic forces of Lebanon, Palestine, and other Arab countries will enhance their solidarity, coordinate their actions, and spearhead their struggle on the U. S. imperialists and the Zionists in order to completely foil all their vicious schemes.

NHAN DAN REVIEWS HISTORY OF U.S. 'NEOCOLONIALISM'

BK261702 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 25 Oct 83

[25 October NHAN DAN commentary by Dieu Binh: "Reagan's Crusade Cannot Reverse the Situation"]

[Text] On 14 October UPI dispatched a short report which said that the Vietnam war still remains a widely controversial matter of great importance to very many people. UPI decided to distribute 13 documents on a TV series being screened in the United States which features the U.S. war of aggression and defeat in Vietnam. These documents include anecdotes, biographical sketches, periodic essays and direct excerpts which serve consumers all over the world.

Among the approximately 30 million news bulletins sent out daily by the U.S. communications media, these few lines are extremely informative: Ronald Reagan has wasted his effort. His new cold war still has not found a reliable rear base in the United States itself. The Vietnam syndrome is still there. Human conscience has never forgotten Vietnam. Our people's great sacrifices and glorious victories over the U.S. imperialist aggressors still continue to exert a strong impact on historic evolution.

It is necessary to recall a little of the recent past in order to help shed light on today's situation. Among those who defend Satan before the tribunal of history, very few have talked at random as does the present U.S. President. On 22 November 1982, in a televised speech, he insulted history by affirming that since the end of World War II the United States has used its wealth and strength not to intimidate but to construct and seek happiness for mankind. Ronald Reagan told a total lie.

It would be a big mistake to say that the expansion of U.S. neocolonialism has not encountered any challenge if challenge means the historical trends that run counter to U.S. expansion. The politicomilitary strategy that the United States used immediately after breaking the antifascist alliance testified to the existence and influence of these trends.

By formulating the doctrine bearing his name, President Truman began a coercion policy aimed at checking and repelling communism which opposed the Soviet Union and other newly emerged socialist countries. He simultaneously and inevitably declared war on the right to self-determination and the freedom of all nations which chose a course of development different from what the United States expected.

Some 20 years or more afterwards, when reviewing the developments of the cold war against the Soviet Union, Brzezinski, the well-known anticommunist, had to admit that since the beginning of the 1950's the southern arc of the great Asian Continent had begun to separate itself from and refuse to definitively unify itself with the United States.

The massive infiltration of U.S. neocolonialism promptly encountered the opposition of oppressed nations which began to rise up mostly in a latent manner at the outset but in an explosive manner in some places such as Vietnam.

Everyone should still remember Eisenhower's assessment concerning the strategic importance of Southeast Asia to the United States. His domino theory on the chain collapse following the U.S. defeat in Vietnam is well known. Succeeding Eisenhower, John Kennedy as a presidential candidate for the U.S. Democratic Party anxiously mentioned in his campaign speeches the rising shadow of the Third World nations, which posed a big threat to U.S. imperialists who had lost the monopoly of nuclear weapons.

Just as American journalist Walter Lippman said: John Kennedy fully knew what he wanted when he decided to save the world from revolutionary wars. Like Johnson, Nixon and the present Chinese hegemonists, Kennedy tried to teach an unforgettable lesson to the movements of national liberation and international communism. To begin with, this young and self-confident U.S. president chose Vietnam since he considered Vietnam then the weakest point in the world system. However, the United States was defeated and more heavily so with every passing day. Therefore, people in the United States constantly wondered: What are the real U.S. interests in Vietnam?

In 1970, when the U.S. defeat was clearly visible, Walter Lippman raised the question about what would happen when the Indochina war was over, arguing that what was most important was how we thought about what would happen there, and that Vietnam would be torn into pieces if it fell into conflict as a result of the then present situation.

What has compelled the United States to involve itself in Vietnam and be finally drowned there? The struggle of our people and their victory, but not God, have answered this question.

It is estimated that the period during which the United States was badly bogged down, gradually weakened, and then totally defeated in Vietnam constitutes one third of the United States' 30-year history of playing the role as an international imperialist -- from the end of World War II to 30 April 1975, when the last U.S. aggressors withdrew from the southern part of our country.

In 1967, in his article dedicated to the 50th anniversary of the Great October Revolution and in the political report he delivered before the fourth party congress in 1967, Comrade Le Duan gave a profound analysis on this question, saying that U.S. neocolonialism is truly colonialism in disguise to face the rising national liberation movement, and that it is a product of weakened imperialists resisting the offensive trend of the revolutionary forces. This is the imperialists' policy of salvaging collapsed colonialism, preventing nationalist countries from developing their genuine national independence and preventing the national liberation movement among workers and peasants in these countries from seeking ways to advance to socialism. It is also aimed at opposing the great influence of the socialist camp over the national liberation movement and at containing the peoples of various nations within the orbit of the capitalist world. It is the fundamental policy of the U.S. imperialists to achieve supremacy in the world.

As Comrade Le Duan put it: They had to fight while probing -- a war that escalated step by step and was unprecedented in history. This was the genuine cause of the worries that one could see in all the U.S. presidents involved in the Vietnam war, beginning with Eisenhower and his underlings. Naturally, this was merely one aspect of the question. The other aspect was that, had our people failed to follow the leading banner of our party, correctly realize the patterns of history, sacrifice themselves in their struggle, and know how to struggle until total victory, history would have not taken place as it really did, U.S. colonialism would have not fully revealed its reactionary nature and its inevitable trend toward extinction, and Vietnam would have not become the focus of the historic confrontation between one side representing all forces of progressive mankind struggling for the lofty causes of our times with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries serving as bastions and the other side representing all the reactionary and most sinister forces of the deteriorating old world headed by U.S. imperialism.

Following the United States' loss of its monopoly on nuclear weapons, the U.S. defeat in the Vietnam war was of important significance. This defeat marked a downhill trend of the U.S. imperialists. The world situation from the early 1970's to date eloquently attests to this correct judgement of our fourth party congress.

The Reagan administration's extremely belligerent policies and actions are causing great tension in the world. With their ever-closer collusion with U.S. imperialism, the reactionary ruling circles in Beijing are striving to oppose the Soviet Union, socialism, and the world revolution. They are directing the spearhead of their multi-faceted war of sabotage at our people, opposing and sabotaging the Lao and Kampuchean revolutions, and consequently posing a grave threat to peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world.

The reaction by the U.S. imperialists and their company is aimed at gaining military superiority so as to alter the irreversible situation resulting from their defeat in Vietnam. But how could those objectives which were not fulfilled when the U.S. imperialists were still at the peak of their prosperity and powerfulness be successfully achieved under the existing economic, political, and military conditions of a post-Vietnam-era United States? It is certain that the Reagan administration's stepped-up playing of the China card -- its attempt to use Beijing as its strike force in Asia -- will be in no way able to help the U.S. imperialists reverse the situation in their favor.

NHAN DAN HAILS ALIYEV, USSR DELEGATION VISIT

BK270919 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 26 Oct 83

[NHAN DAN 27 October editorial: "Hearty Welcome to Comrade Aliyev and Other Members of the Soviet Party and Government Delegation"]

[Text] Today the people in Hanoi are very elated to welcome the Soviet party and government delegation led by Comrade Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers, on an official friendship visit to Vietnam. Our entire country is now engaging in a seething emulation movement for productive labor and is scoring achievements with which to celebrate the 5th anniversary of the signing of the Vietnam-USSR Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation and the 66th anniversary of the success of the Great October Socialist Revolution. In these days our people convey our warm sentiments toward the emissaries of the party of the great Lenin and the fraternal Soviet people and our feelings of affection and gratitude toward the Soviet Union, the greatest and most reliable ally and a close and loyal comrade-in-arms of Vietnam.

Our people also remember and sincerely thank Comrade Aliyev for his 11 October statement in Moscow that the Soviet Union will continue to help Vietnam in national construction and defense and support the peace initiatives put forward by the three Indochinese countries with the aim of turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, friendship, and good neighborliness.

The homeland of Lenin -- the first socialist state of the world -- has won a glorious victory in the great war for national defense and successfully built developed socialism; and today it is continuing to build the material and technical bases of communism, fulfill its lofty international duty toward other nations, and make a decisive contribution to the development of the three revolutionary currents, thereby drastically changing the appearance of the world and tipping the balance of forces to the favor of the forces of peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism. The Vietnamese people are greatly elated at and enthused by the new great successes recorded by the Soviet people in carrying out the important tasks of economic and social development laid out by the 26th Congress of the glorious CPSU.

Today, with its massive economic and national defense strength, the Soviet state is a firmer bastion and pillar of peace and world revolution than ever before. The peace program for the 1980's put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress and the new initiatives made by Comrade Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, strongly encourage people throughout the world to struggle against the Reagan administration's nuclear arms race policy and for peace and life.

The relationship between the two parties and peoples of Vietnam and the Soviet Union has its historical origin and age-old traditions. The vitality of Vietnam-USSR friendship stems from Marxism-Leninism which was introduced into Vietnam and creatively brought into play there by President Ho Chi Minh. The close relationship between the two parties and peoples of Vietnam and the Soviet Union is a relationship of solidarity and mutual support between comrades-in-arms, comrades, and brothers who share the same goal and ideal. The entire process of development and the success of the Vietnamese revolution are closely linked with the Soviet Union. The successes recorded by our people in their struggle for national liberation and reunification as well as their successes over the past 5 years in national construction and defense against Chinese expansionism and hegemonism working hand in glove with U.S. imperialism are inseparable from the all-round cooperation and greatly effective assistance of the Soviet Union.

The Vietnamese people are extremely elated over the new, vigorous step of development in both width and depth of the militant solidarity and all-round cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union since the signing of the bilateral treaty of friendship and cooperation. Vietnam-USSR solidarity, on the basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation -- a document shining with the principles of proletarian internationalism -- is a firm guarantee for our people to surge forward and win new, even greater successes in socialist building and in the defense of the Vietnamese socialist fatherland.

Following the summit meetings in recent years and the most recent meeting between Comrade Andropov and Comrade Le Duan, this official friendship visit to our country by the Soviet party and government delegation led by Comrade Aliyev is a new, brilliant manifestation of the special solidarity and friendship as well as of the mutual trust and unity in action between our two parties and states in the implementation of tasks related to socialist and communist building and in dealing with pressing international issues. As stressed by Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, to the Vietnamese communists and people, close unity and comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union is a principle, a strategy, and at the same time, a revolutionary sentiment.

We are firmly convinced that this visit to Vietnam by the Soviet party and government delegation will be a fine success, marking a new step forward of the traditional pure and lofty friendship and the all-round cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

USSR ENVOY HOLDS HANOI PRESS CONFERENCE

OW261751 Hanoi VNA in English 1547 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct 26 -- Soviet Ambassador to Vietnam B.N. Chaplin held a press conference here today in anticipation of the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the 5th anniversary of the Vietnam-U.S.S.R. treaty of friendship and cooperation.

Among those present at the conference were Le Xuan Dong, deputy head of the party Central Committee's Commission for Propaganda and training; and representatives of the foreign ministry and the party Central Committee's international department.

Speaking on the occasion, Ambassador Chaplin brought out the great achievements recorded in all fields by the Soviet people under the leadership of the C.P.S.U. over the past 66 years, especially at the present state.

He also dealt with the Soviet Union's tasks in the years ahead, pointing out that to raise labour productivity is a decisive factor for successfully achieving the noble objectives of communism.

Ambassador Chaplin said: "The Soviet and Vietnamese peoples are bound by time-honoured ties of friendship and militant solidarity. The soviet-Vietnamese friendship have been tested and steeled through great trials. The U.S.S.R.-Vietnam treaty of friendship and cooperation is a vivid manifestation of the will of the two countries to further enhance their friendship, mutual assistance and comprehensive cooperation for the sake of the communist and socialist cause in each country."

After reviewing the fine results obtained in the implementation of the treaty, Chaplin reiterated the firm resolve of the Soviet people, loyal to the principles of socialist internationalism, to side with the Vietnamese people in their struggle for socialism and national independence. "In the immediate future", he said, "the Soviet Union will do all it can to help Vietnam, successfully carry out its five-year (1981-85) plan."

"Faithful to the ideal of peace, disarmament and detente, the Soviet Union has always shown its desire to join the other fraternal countries in the socialist community and the peace and justice-loving people the world over in the struggle for peace and international security, against the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race, which may bring humankind to a nuclear holocaust. The Soviet Union's correct stance has been made clear in President Yuriy Andropov's statement of Sep 28, 1983."

VISIT OF MPR MILITARY DELEGATION REPORTED

Talks with Van Tien Dung

OW212252 Hanoi VNA in English 1806 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct 21 -- A high-level Vietnamese military delegation led by General Van Tien Dung, minister of national defence, held talks at the guest house of the Ministry of National Defence here today with the visiting high-level Mongolian military delegation led by Minister of National Defence Colonel-General Jamsrangiyin Yondon.

Present on the Vietnamese side were Lieutenant-General Dang Vu Hiep, vice-minister of national defence and first deputy-head of the General Political Department; Lieutenant-General Tran Van Quang, deputy-minister of national defence; Lieutenant-General Phung The Tai, deputy-chief of the general staff; Major-General Tran Quang Khanh, chief of the office of the Ministry of National Defence; and Colonel Vu Xuan Vinh, head of the external relations department of the Ministry of National Defence.

On the Mongolian side were Lieutenant-General Jugderiyn Baljinnyam, head of the General Political Department; Major-General Sandagiyn Sanjmyataab, first deputy-chief of the General Staff; and Major Dzunduyin Sunduyjab, head of the external relations bureau of the Ministry of National Defence.

The Mongolian guests accompanied by Lieutenant-General Tran Van Quang and Colonel Vu Vinh paid a floral tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum this morning. They also visited the late president's residence and office, and the Army Museum.

A meeting was held here this afternoon by the Ministry of National Defence and the Hanoi armed forces in honour of the Mongolian delegation.

Among those present on the presidium of the meeting were General Van Tien Dung; Lieutenant-Generals Dang Vu Hiep, Tran Van Quang, and Phung The Tai; Major Generals Lu Giang, Dinh Van Tuy, Dinh Thien and Vu Van Don; Colonel Vu Xuan Vinh; and on the Mongolian side, Colonel-General Jamsrangiyn Yondon and the other members of the delegation, and Ambassador Rabdangiyn Gunsen.

After the opening speech delivered by Defence Minister General Van Tien Dung, Major-General Lu Giang, commander of the Hanoi Military Zone, addressed the meeting. He welcomed the visit by Colonel-General Jamsrangiyn Yondon and the other Mongolian guests, and praised the tradition of staunch struggle and the glorious exploits of the Mongolian people and army in national defence and construction especially in endowing Mongolia, once a poor and backward country, with a developing agriculture and industry.

He said: "In face of the expansionist design of the reactionaries in the Beijing leadership in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces, the people's armies of Vietnam and Mongolia have always enhanced their vigilance, standing ready to fight in defence of their respective country, foiling all plots and acts of sabotage, thus contributing to increasing the strength of the socialist community and consolidating peace in Asia and the world as a whole."

After recalling noble manifestations of the militant solidarity and fraternal friendship between the peoples and armies of the two countries, Major-General Lu Giang thanked the Mongolian people and army for their valuable support and assistance to Vietnam in the past as well as present. He wished them new and still bigger successes in socialist construction and national defence, particularly in implementing the resolutions of the 18th Congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party.

Taking the floor, Colonel-General Jamsrangiyn Yondon highlighted the tradition of revolutionary struggle of the Vietnamese people and army, and exalted their glorious victories in the fight against french colonialism, U.S. imperialism and Chinese expansionism.

He brought out the substantial achievements of the Mongolian people and army over the past six decades and their main tasks in the present revolutionary stage. In conclusion, he expressed his confidence that the fraternal friendship between the peoples and armies of Mongolia and Vietnam would constantly consolidate and develop.

General Van Tien Dung, on behalf of the Vietnam People's Army, presented Colonel-General Jamsrangiyn Yondon, representative of the Mongolian People's Army, with the "determined to win" flag of the Vietnam People's Army.

Attends Pham Van Dong Reception

OW232246 Hanoi VNA in English 1533 GMT 23 Oct 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct 23 -- Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, today received at the presidential palace here the high-level Mongolian military delegation led by Defence Minister Colonel-General Jamsrangiyn Yondon.

Present at the reception were General Van Tien Dung, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, minister of national defence; Lieutenant-General Tran Van Quang, deputy minister of National defence; and Mongolian Ambassador Rabdangiyn Gunnen.

Chairman Pham Van Dong said he rejoiced at and highly valued the full unanimity of views on the problems raised at the talks between the high-level military delegations of the two countries and considered in an important factor for strengthening the combat strength and contributing to national construction and defence of each country.

Chairman Pham Van Dong expressed his joy at the great achievements recorded by the people and army of Mongolia, under the correct leadership of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party headed by General Secretary Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, in their creative labour to build socialism and defend their country.

On behalf of his delegation, Colonel-General Jamsrangiyn Yondon conveyed warm greetings from Yu. Tsedenbal to chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong and through him to General Secretary Le Duan and other party and state leaders.

Minster Jamsrangiyn Yondon said: "The peoples and armies of Vietnam and Mongolia have the same enemies, the Beijing expansionists for this reason the strengthening and consolidation of militant friendship and fraternal cooperation between the peoples and armies of Mongolia and Vietnam are of paramount significance."

The Mongolian minister affirmed that as in the past and at present, the People's Armed Forces of Mongolia will always side with the People's Armed Forces of Vietnam, increase mutual support and assistance on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, in the interests of each nation, and contribute to the struggle for the maintenance of peace and security in the region and the rest of the world. The reception took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and fraternal militant solidarity.

Signs Friendship Agreement

OW232234 Hanoi VNA in English 1540 GMT 23 Oct 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct 23 -- General Van Tien Dung, Vietnamese national defence minister, and Colonel-General Jamsrangiyn Yondon, national defence minister and head of the high-level military delegation of Mongolia, signed here today an agreement of friendship and cooperation between the armies of the two countries.

The Mongolian military delegation left Hanoi this afternoon to visit a number of army units in southern Vietnam. It was seen off by General Van Tien Dung; General Chu Huy Man, head of the General Political Department; Colonel-General Le Trong Tan, chief of the General Staff; Lieutenant-General Tran Van Quang, vice-minister of national defence; Hoang Anh Tuan, vice-minister for foreign affairs; and Nguyen Quang Xa, president of the Vietnam-Mongolia Friendship Association.

Also present at the farewell ceremony were Mongolian Ambassador to Vietnam Raddangiyn Gansen and the military attaches to the Lao and Kampuchean Embassies in Hanoi.

Earlier today, the delegation visited the anti-aircraft and air forces of the Vietnam People's Army. General Chu Huy Man had a cordial conversation with Lieutenant-General Jugderiin Balginnian, head of the General Political Department of the Mongolian People's Army.

Yesterday morning, Colonel-General Jamsrangiyn Yondon, on behalf of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and state, presented General Van Tien Dung and many other high-ranking Vietnamese officers with commemorative medals on the 60th anniversary of the Mongolian armed forces.

In the evening, the delegation was honoured at a banquet given here by Ambassador Raddangiyn Gansen. The Vietnamese guests included General Van Tien Dung, Colonel-General Le Trong Tan, and vice-chairman of the party Central Committee's International Department Nguyen Van Trong.

On the morning of Oct 22, the delegation toured the northern border province of Lang Son where it visited the garrison in the provincial capital, and the local party and people's committees.

VIETNAMESE BANK DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO CUBA

OW171047 Hanoi VNA in English 0748 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct 17 -- The delegation of the Vietnam State Bank led by its general director, Nguyen Duy Gia, on October 14 concluded its visit to the Republic of Cuba. It held talks with a delegation of the Cuban National Bank led by its General Director Raul Torras Leon, on questions of economic and financial management and on bilateral co-operation in monetary, credit, and scientific and technical development between the two national banks.

The Vietnamese guests called at several economic, cultural and some local banks. The minutes of the talks were signed by the two general directors in Havana on October 14. Present at the talks and the signing ceremony were Hoang Luong, Vietnamese ambassador to Vietnam; Jose Garcia Pena, vice-president of the Cuban State Bank; and other officials.

MEETING MARKS CUBAN-SRV TREATY ANNIVERSARY

OW230115 Hanoi VNA in English 1517 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct 25 -- The party committee of Havana, Cuba, and the Cuban Committee for Solidarity with Vietnam (CCSV) recently organized meeting marking the first anniversary of the signing of the Cuba-Vietnam Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation (Oct 19).

Among those present at the meeting were Andres Alfonso and labour hero Castro, members of the provincial party committee of Havana; and representatives of the C.C.S.V.

Addressing the meeting Mildred de la Torre, member of the C.C.S.V. Executive Committee, highlighted the close relations between the fraternal peoples of Cuba and Vietnam, she said: "Cuba's cause is also Vietnam's cause, because we both share the same principles and confidence..."

"The treaty and the joint communique on the visit to Cuba in October 1982 by a Vietnamese party and state delegation led by President Truong Chinh have gone down into the history of our two countries not only as a proof of the high development of our relations, but also as a bright example of proletarian internationalism..."

MALAYSIA

WITHDRAWAL OF FOREIGN TROOPS FROM GRENADA URGED

BK261230 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] Malaysia has called for the speedy withdrawal of all foreign forces from Grenada. The minister of foreign affairs, Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie, also urges the UN Security Council to deliberate on the issue and resolve the problem in the interest of international peace and security. Malaysia has always held with disapprobation and abhorrence the interference by any country in the internal affairs of other nations. In a statement issued today, he said Malaysia is of the view that such an interference has been committed by Cuba in the case of Grenada. This, in turn, had brought about a response of a similar nature from the United States and six Eastern Caribbean countries.

At the United Nations, Grenadian authorities have charged that at least 700 civilians died after yesterday's U.S.-led invasion of the island. Its envoy, Mr (Ian Jacobs) gave the figure to an emergency Security Council session. The council failed to pass any immediate resolution but is to meet again later tonight.

Meanwhile, American and Caribbean invading forces are poised to take full control of the island. This is despite unexpected heavy resistance from Grenadian and Cuban fighters. American officials said 23 U.S. servicemen have been wounded.

KING TRANSFERRED TO KUALA LUMPUR HOSPITAL

BK261523 Hong Kong AFP in English 1253 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, October 26 (AFP) -- Malaysia's Yang Dipertuan Agong (King) Sultan Ahmad Shah returned here today after about a month in a hospital in Kuantan, Pahang State, where he fell ill after playing football. He was taken to the general hospital here and admitted to the royal ward for further observation. BERNAMA news agency said the king was expected to remain in hospital for two weeks for a complete rest. His subjects have been urged not to try to visit him.

The 53-year-old king was admitted to hospital on September 27 following complaints of chest pains. Earlier in the day he had led his football team to victory over a local eleven.

The former Pahang state ruler will complete his five-year term as Malaysia's king next April. Meanwhile the head of Negeri Sembilan State, who is deputy king, arrived in the capital yesterday to perform the functions of the agong.

ISLAMIC LAWS NOT TO BE IMPOSED ON NON-MUSLIMS

BK161409 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 16 Oct 83

[Text] The government is not willing to set aside Islamic teachings. It will also not impose Islamic regulations on non-Muslims. Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed points out that Islam is the official religion. However, the constitution guarantees other religions to be practiced in peace and harmony. If Muslims want Islamic laws to be enforced on them, it is their right. However, Islam does not demand that its laws be enforced on non-Muslims.

The prime minister was speaking at the 31st Malaysian Chinese Association General Assembly in Kuala Lumpur today. On the adoption of Islamic values, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir assured that only those similar to the values of other races will be assimilated by the government. His administration has no desire to force non-Muslims to embrace Islam or follow Islamic (?family) law.

COLUMNIST: BEIRUT BOMBING COULD ESCALATE WAR

HK270059 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 25 Oct 83 p 6

[Article by Benedicto David: "Will it Escalate?"]

[Text] The killing of so many American Marines in Lebanon does not augur well for world peace. We do not think that the American Government (particularly at this time when U.S. President Ronald Reagan is seeking re-election) will sit back and take this sort of thing.

Reagan will have to react to the blow... and massively in order to maintain his political capital at home. We can thus expect a rather sharp military reaction to those deaths. Another Vietnam may be shaping up for the Americans although they are there to "keep the peace." The American public will be necessarily incensed at this show of disregard for American lives. And in the United States, lives... individual lives mean quite a bit more than they do elsewhere in the world. They will demand redress. They will demand action and Mr Reagan, if he wants another term, will have to accede to those demands. We think that the American people are tired of getting their sons and brothers kicked around and killed like non-Americans.

We bring this matter to the attention of our readers, not because of the deaths... nor because of the perilous situation in Lebanon and the rest of the Middle East, but in order to show how internal politics in a superpower can affect the balance of peace in the world. Ordinarily, such an event (like the brutal ax-slaying of American peace-keeping Marines [as published] at the Demilitarized Zone between North and South Korea) would bring only vociferous protests and a massive propaganda campaign and demands for redress. But because of the political climate... and the fact that elections will be held next year in the United States, the reaction of Washington may perhaps be upgraded.

Already, American ships have been used to bombard the positions of the forces harassing American peace-keeping forces. The death of 200 Marines while in their barracks will most probably stimulate Washington into ordering a large "lesson-giving" attack on those same forces. Once this is done, we can expect the other side to make similar noises, appeal to the enemies of the United States for more assistance... and escalation will be the result. We hope we are wrong. We hope that the matter does not escalate... but all the signs show that escalation will take place triggered by the deaths of those Marines.

Keeping the peace has always been the burden of empires. The Romans lost quite a number of their legionnaires while keeping the peace between warring nations in approximately the same troublesome areas about 2,000 years ago. The French Foreign Legion had the same problems settling disputes between warring tribes and warring nations within the scope of their empire.

We do not expect the American empire not to have the same problems. The Soviets have that problem. The Chinese at the height of their power had the same problems. It is simply one of the results of having power.

The Middle East has been the hotbed of problems not for centuries but for millenia... and there does not seem to be any possibility of settling those problems "once and for all." The only hope is that the problems may be contained within that region... and that they may not affect the rest of us on this small planet too seriously.

PROTESTS ASSAIL U.S. BASES, NUCLEAR WEAPONS

Rally Warns of War

BK261046 Hong Kong AFP in English 1031 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Manila, Oct 26 (AFP) -- An international conference for the removal of all foreign military bases today warned that the third world war "may break out in a Third World Country" and called for [words indistinct] "nonaligned Asia and the Pacific."

In a protest rally held in front of the U.S. Embassy, conference leaders, led by ex-Senator Jose Diokno, handed a four-page declaration to U.S. Ambassador Michael Armacost through embassy officials at the embassy gate. Mr Diokno, the conference chairman, was accompanied by ex-Senator Lorenzo Tanada, the "grand old man" of the Philippine opposition, and Professor Richard Falk of Princeton University's International Studies Center.

The rally drew a disappointing crowd of about 2,000 people, a far cry from the tens of thousands who have been demonstrating here since the unsolved Aug 21 assassination of opposition leader Benigno Aquino. Mr Diokno told newsmen during the 200-meter march to the U.S. Embassy: "We believe this is the beginning of a peace movement in Southeast Asia...We hope this will spread in the region. Mr Tanada for his part warned that the crisis in Beirut "could lead to a war being declared by the Americans and the French which could spread to Asia...This greatly endangers the Philippines because of the American military bases here."

The rally highlighted the three-day "International Conference on General Disarmament, World Peace and Removal of All Foreign Military Bases" sponsored by the Philippine Anti-Bases Coalition (ABC) headed by ex-Senators Diokno and Tanada. The declaration called for the "immediate dismantling of all foreign military bases in Asia and the Pacific and the recall of all foreign troops to their homeland in order to achieve a nuclear free, self-determined and non-aligned Asia and Pacific. It also sought "the immediate ban of all nuclear testing, particularly in Micronesia and the South Pacific, the production of all nuclear weapons and the denuclearization of Asia and the Pacific." The conference also resolved "to associate ourselves with the cause of the people of Guam, Palau, Micronesia, New Caledonia, Tahiti, other South Pacific countries, the Philippines and all other oppressed peoples of the world." It expressed concern that "the military mentality is becoming dominant" in Japan because of the "pressure of the U.S. Government on the Japanese Government to share the burdens of the domination of Asia."

It asserted that President Ferdinand Marcos imposed martial law in the Philippines in 1972 to quell nationalistic reform that demanded "among other things, the dismantling of the U.S. bases."

The two major U.S. bases in the Philippines are the Subic naval base, homeport of the Seventh Fleet across Manila Bay, and Clark Air Force Base in Central Luzon, headquarters of the U.S. 13th Air Force, both within a 60 mile (90 Km) radius from Manila. "The tragic probability," the declaration said, "is that war, not of its own choosing or making, may break out in a Third World country, which will destroy it and ultimately the rest of the world."

For the first time, tight police security was absent outside the U.S. Embassy in contrast with rigid police cordons thrown to protect the embassy in previous anti-American demonstrations here. Today's rally was earlier expected to draw about 5,000 to 10,000 people. Conspicuously missing were radical or extreme left student groups and organizations who normally turn out for such rallies by the thousands.

Nuclear Buildup Denounced

OW262325 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] Thousands of antinuclear demonstrators protested this afternoon against the continued military buildup of the world's superpowers. The protest march was staged in front of the U.S. Embassy in Manila. And David Nye was there: [Begin Nye recording] Song, speeches, marches, and chants, this characterized today's international disarmament rally in front of the United States Embassy. The clearly nonpartisan demonstrators from all over the world converged at the (Carino) grandstand at 1400 this afternoon where they began their march toward the U.S. Embassy. Aside from members of the local antibases coalition led by former Supreme Court Justice J.B.L. Reyes, representatives from foreign disarmament organizations joined the rally. The foreigners are mostly Asians. But among them were a Buddhist monk and a retired Greek general.

The demonstrators not only called for total disarmament, but also for a dismantling of superpower military bases located in Asia. Contrary to earlier fears, there was no sign that subversives infiltrated the ranks of the demonstrators. In an [word indistinct] resolution, the Supreme Court yesterday allowed the staging of today's protest rally. The ruling paved the way for the holding of more rallies in the country, provided there is no sign of a clear and present danger of a substantive evil that the state has the right to prevent [end recording]

Economy Seen as 'Hostage'

HK261436 Manila METRO MANILA TIMES in English 26 Oct 83 p 2

[Text] The Anti-Bases Coalition, Philippines yesterday accused the United States government of subverting Philippine aspirations for a self-reliant and nationalist-oriented economy to preserve its military bases in the country. The coalition said that the U.S. policy was to keep the Philippine economy hostage to its military interests in this part of the world.

The accusation was contained in a document distributed by the coalition during the second of the three-day International Conference for General Disarmament, World Peace and Removal of All Foreign Bases held at the Economics Hostel, University of the Philippines (UP) in Diliman, Quezon City. The coalition said that the U.S. was intent on foisting a neo-colonial economy in the country to keep the Philippines subservient to its own economic policies and its larger interests in the country -- the preservation of its military bases.

It said that since the Philippines abandoned in 1962 a decade of protectionist and quasi-nationalist approach to development in favor of the free trade economics of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Bank (WB) group, the country has sunk deeper into a neo-colonial economy. The coalition said that the Philippine relationship with the IMF-WB combine has left the local "economy in complete disarray, and in a status of utter dependency and helplessness, while facing an international economic crisis." It added: "Since the time, in 1962, when the country dismantled and reversed a decade of protectionist and quasi-nationalist approach to development, the nation's dependency on external sources of finance and technology has immeasurably deepened."

The coalition said that the most telling evidence of the failure of the free trade economics as applied in the Philippines "is the fact that while in 1962 the nation's external debt was a mere \$150 million, that debt now stands at \$18 billion." It said that after 20 years of adhering to free trade economics and \$18 billion in debt, "the economy cannot even boast of a respectable hand tool industry, 85 per cent of the country's hand tool requirements have to be imported.

And outside of the copper smelter and gold refining industries, the economy remains without any basic facility for converting its raw materials into finished products."

The anti-bases group stressed that while South Korea had evolved an industrial structure of metal and steel that gave it leverage in dealing with foreign countries, the Philippines can never hope to achieve that leverage in the next 20 years. It said South Korea achieved this feat because it did not succumb to the strategem of open economy although like the Philippines, it depended on foreign loans for its development programs. South Korea also set her mind from the beginning to develop a heavy industry structure against the wishes of the pillars of free trade economics. "It is significant, and also an ironic coincidence," the coalition said, "that in 1972, when Philippine development planners started denigrating capital-intensive industries, the South Korean Government defied World Bank suggestions against establishing an integrated steel industry." It said that in sharp contrast to South Korea and India, the Philippines is committed to a development strategy with "a distinct and fundamental bias against the capital goods industry."

The coalition said that capital goods industry, "is the core to any real development program." It said that in the context of an escalating cold war, "the presence of the military bases now makes the military factor an overriding one in preserving the Philippines as an economic neocolony. This would make it even more formidably difficult to effect a meaningful change in the developmental philosophy that has shaped the economic policies of this country since 1962."

CONCERN EXPRESSED OVER INCIDENT AT BONN EMBASSY

HK261410 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 26 Oct 83 pp 1, 9

[Text] A group of German demonstrators broke into the Philippine Embassy in Bonn, tore the Philippine flag to shreds, and vandalized the premises last Friday.

The demonstrators were said to have separated from an anti-nuclear demonstration. It could not be immediately ascertained why the Philippine Embassy became a target of the demonstrators. Acting Foreign Minister Manuel Collantes summoned yesterday Martin Schneller, charge d'affaires ad interim of the German Federal Republic embassy in Manila to express the Philippines' "serious concern" over the Bonn incident. Schneller informed Collantes that the German Government had already apologized for the incident. He said he would transmit the Philippine request for an investigation to the German Foreign Ministry in Bonn.

The Philippine Embassy in Bonn, in its initial report to Padre Faura, said some 200 demonstrators must have broken away from the main anti-nuclear demonstration and converged in front of the Philippine chancery. The embassy report did not say what the demonstrators were protesting about as they stood in front of the embassy for 20 minutes. Two demonstrators scaled the fence, lowered the Philippine flag, and tore it to shreds. Then, the two men splashed the bolted chancery front door with pink paint, the embassy reported. No embassy official or employee was reported injured.

Shortly after the incident, a representative of the Ministry of Interior of North Rhine Westphalia, which has jurisdiction over Bonn, appeared at the Philippine Embassy. He expressed regret that the police had failed to post themselves at the chancery "as should have been done."

Collantes also instructed the Philippine ambassador in Bonn to convey the government's serious concern over the incident. The ambassador was asked to request the German Government to conduct a thorough investigation, ensure the safety of the embassy, its chancery and personnel, and preclude repetition of a similar incident.

LATE REPORT: AQUINO'S WIDOW TO LEAD SECOND MARCH

BK271118 Hong Kong AFP in English 1004 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Eduardo Lacson]

[Text] Manila, Oct. 27 (AFP) -- Thousands of Filipino women led by the widow of assassinated opposition leader Benigno Aquino, are to stage a second "procession for justice and freedom" tomorrow, a spokeswoman said today. Mrs. Corazon Aquino also led an earlier procession which drew 20,000 women through the country's premier financial district of Makati to demand an end to President Ferdinand Marcos' rule. The spokeswoman said organizers hoped to attract "as many as 50,000" participants this time.

Liwasang Bonifacio, where tomorrow's prayer march will start, was the scene of the largest anti-government demonstration here attended by over 300,000 people last Sept. 21. The procession will be sponsored by the new umbrella group Women for Justice and Freedom (WJF), which includes over 20 women's organizations. According to a printed invitation, the women are demanding a full investigation of the Aug. 21 murder of Mr. Aquino and an end to "the killings, the illegal arrests, prolonged detentions, repressive laws, suppression of our freedoms of speech, assembly and press."

Meanwhile the militant Kilusang Mayo Uno (KMU)-- May One Movement-- suspected by the military of being a communist front organization, staged a rally today to air the grievances and demands of its affiliated unions.

The ailing KMU chairman and founder, 80-year-old Chairman Felixberto Olalia, is under house arrest for alleged seditious activities while other leaders are detained by the military.

The KMU spokesman listed the movement's demands as follows: Release of all trade union members detained on political charges, restoration of the absolute right to strike, restoration of the right to establish true pickets, repeal of the National Assembly resolution banning strikes in export-oriented industries, and 60-percent pay rise in view of the recent devaluation of the Philippine peso.

The KMU chairman and other labor leaders were arrested under presidential warrants, under which only the president can order their release and no bail is possible, shortly before Mr. Marcos left for his state visit to the United States last year on charges they were conspiring to create chaos. Mr. Marcos, some time after his return ordered the transfer of Mr. Olalia, who suffered from a heart ailment, to house arrest from a military hospital for "humanitarian reasons".

The women demonstrators are also pressing for the release of all political detainees, the end of all forms of exploitation of the working class, abolition of the death penalty and life imprisonment for sedition and other similar crimes and an end to detention without charges. The women are also demanding the cancellation of the 1984 Manila International Film Festival scheduled for early next year because of the danger of "eroding the moral values of our people" and of "being a frivolous affair that no Third World country deep in debt should have anything to do with."

Jaime Cardinal Sin, spiritual leader of 45 million Catholic Filipinos, described the 1983 film festival as "a river of filth" following the suspension of censorship laws and the showing of pornographic films to raise funds for the festival.

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